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Truck Settlement Drafted; Italy Raises Arms Budget; 'World Rule' Hitler's Aim

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 20, 1940

Truck Peace Plan Ready for Factions

After an all night vigil the committee groups representing Greater Boston's 5,500 truck drivers and their employers took back to their respective organizations today proposals which will be put forth for acceptance to the two main bodies tomorrow.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, declared in a statement issued this morning that "after practically two days of continuous negotiations the two committee groups in the truck dispute have arrived at proposals which they both are taking back to their main organizations.

"Both main bodies will hold their separate meetings tomorrow where the proposals will be offered to the respective groups."

No announcement of the proposals will be made until they are presented to the groups.

Italy Boosts Arms Budget by $128,000,000

ROME (AP)—The Cabinet today authorized the expenditure of 10,846,000,000 lire (about $540,000,000) for military purposes in the fiscal year beginning next July 1. This was part of the 1940-41 budget, the largest since the World War, approved by the Cabinet which shows a deficit of nearly 3,000,000,000 lire. The military estimates are more than $128,000,000 larger than those originally authorized for the current fiscal year.

Halifax Outlines Hitler's Aggressive Aims

LEEDS, England (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief today that Adolf Hitler would have become dictator of all Europe if England had been lulled into a false sense of security after Munich.

He declared the Munich agreement "gave Germany all that she immediately wanted" and settled every contentious matter "in Germany's favor. Yet it became apparent at once that Herr Hitler was dissatisfied."

Hitler's aggressive ambitions lay far beyond Poland, the Secretary said, and "once he had settled with Poland and Southeast Europe he would have been ready for France and Britain."

American Legion Extends Boys' State Schools

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Eight state departments of the American Legion will sponsor "Boys' State" schools of government for the first time next summer, Homer L. Chaillaux, National Americanism Director of the Legion, announced Jan. 19.

Mr. Chaillaux said the new Boys' States will be in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington. All departments will be invited to send representatives to the fifth annual Boys' State Conference Jan. 27 and 28 at Legion national headquarters here.

Japan Offers Peace Gesture on Trade

TOKYO (AP)—The newspaper Asahi said today that after expiration of the trade treaty with the United States Jan. 26, Japan would continue to give American imports "most-favored nation" treatment and would levy no additional duties on them.

It said that since the Japanese understood the United States intended to refrain from applying extra duties to Japanese goods, trade would be unchanged in that respect, even in the absence of a treaty.

First Snow Blocks Train in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The first snow storm ever seen by residents of Cardenas, State of San Luis Potosi, blocked a passenger train there, dispatches said today.

Pittman Upholds U. S. Rights in China

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada asserted today that Japan would have to abandon its New-Order-in-Asia policy of the United States is to have its due rights in Japanese-occupied China.

The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made the comment in connection with the soon-to-expire United States-Japanese treaty of amity and commerce. He said that sentiment was growing for his proposal to give the President authority to embargo shipments of raw materials to Japan.

Draft of Neutrality Zone Plan Prepared

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A program to strengthen the American neutrality zone was reported near completion today for consideration of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee.

Among proposals reported under study was one by Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, United States Delegate, to prevent belligerent warships from refueling in American ports more than once in 90 days. It was expected the proposal would be placed before the full committee seeking means to enforce the 300-mile safety zone established by 21 American nations at Panama last October.

Arroyo Heads Mexican Labor Department

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas appointed Agustin Arroyo chief of the Federal Labor Department today. Señor Arroyo formerly was head of the Government Press Bureau, disbanded for economy in the 1940 budget.

Senator Borah Passes On; Served in Senate 33 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who passed on here last night, was Dean of the Senate. Life-long devotion to a few cherished principles and implacable opposition to others he disapproved characterized the career of Mr. Borah whose 33 years in the United States Senate covered two of the most crucial periods of American history.

Expressions of admiration for the doughty warrior immediately began to appear, beginning with the President of the United States who referred to him in an address last night as a truly great American. Members of all political parties paid tribute to Senator Borah's career and the foreign press spoke of him as the best known American political figure in Europe.

Throughout his life in Washington he crusaded against great combinations of wealth and industrial control, and championed the cause of States' rights, while in international affairs he tenaciously pursued a rigid policy of no foreign entanglements. The defeat of efforts to put the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court was due in no small part to his opposition.

Politically, the "Lion of Idaho" held an underlying belief in the theory of government by party and though his own ideals sometimes ran contrary to the tenets of organized Republicanism, he never renounced his party affiliation, preferring instead to try to swing the Party around to what he considered his more liberal views.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington
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The Man Borah

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—In an interview with William E. Borah, published in The Christian Science

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Fight on False 'Americanism' Studied by Bar

Delay in approval laid to failure to place resolution on wider basis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American Bar Association, as represented by its House of Delegates, came near to going, and may yet go, on record against what Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes termed in 1925 "varieties of a false Americanism which professes to maintain American institutions while dethroning American ideals."

The only thing which apparently prevented adoption of a resolution to this effect at the recent annual meeting of the Association's legislative body here, was its failure to mention other violations of civil liberties, especially labor violence.

The statement offered by the Committee on the Bill of Rights was referred back to the Committee for amendment along this line, and probably will be submitted to the full Association meeting in September. The statement made specific mention of disorder and violence directed against meetings of Communists, and one objection from the delegates was that it "gave too much publicity to the Communists."

Hughes' Remark Cited

Quoting Chief Justice Hughes' remarks on "false Americanism," the statement declared that "one of the greatest dangers threatening a democracy is the influence of those who seek to stifle discussion by unlawful means."

The Committee contended that widespread dislike and opposition to the activities of minority groups which employ methods subversive of the American system has led some citizens in retaliation to employ the same methods.

"Illegal violence directed at activities deemed subversive cannot be justified," the statement held; "under any circumstances upon the grounds of supposed necessity. Legal methods exist under our Constitution which are fully adequate to protect our institutions."

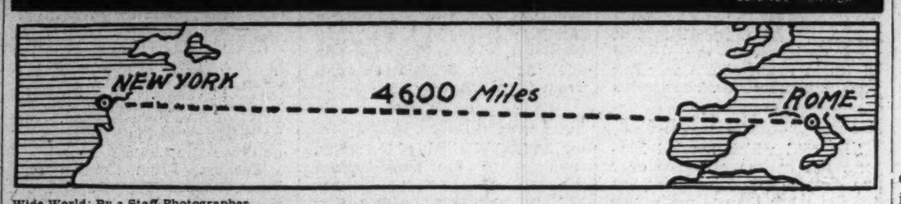
Right of Free Speech

Noting the disappearance of freedom from some other sections of the world, the statement said further: "In America we have the inalienable right to voice our thoughts on public questions. It is vital to liberty that the most unpopular be given the opportunity to speak. When we deny this right, especially by violence, we are using the very methods of dictatorship and tyranny that we abhor. There is no place in this country for mob rule. Individual liberty cannot long endure in a society which allows a mob to rise above the law."

Objection of the delegates was not, in the arguments from the floor, against the policy set out in the statement, but to the failure to give equal attention to cases of violation of civil rights in labor disputes, several of which have aroused considerable public reaction in Chicago recently.

The statement was regarded as representative of the attitude of a liberal group within the Association which in recent years has made itself strongly felt.

Type of Proposed New York-Rome Air Liners



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

New Sikorsky Flying Dreadnought

Type of flying boat, designed for Navy, which is being built for the American Export Airlines by Igor I. Sikorsky (inset), and which is capable of flying non-stop from New York to Rome at a speed about equaling the time it takes to go by train from Boston to Chicago.

New Nonstop Air Line to Rome From New York Seeks License

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., Jan. 20—Unless the Civil Aeronautics Authority rules against having two lines competing for trans-Atlantic air traffic, Igor I. Sikorsky will soon produce in his humming seaside factory here three super seaplanes that will be able to do, he believes, more than any flying boat has ever done before.

They will fly from New York to Rome, nonstop, and at a speed about equalling the time it takes to go by train from Boston to Chicago. They will carry 16 passengers, a crew of 11, and 1,600 pounds of mail. They will cruise at 175 miles an hour, and by eliminating the Azores fueling stop, will be able, Mr. Sikorsky believes, to cut at least six hours from the present flying time.

The new flying boats, having a 124-foot wing spread and 79.3-foot length, have been ordered by the American Export Airlines, a division of the steamship firm that has been gathering Atlantic weather data from its ships for years in preparation of this step. A $2,000,000 contract has been signed and a down payment made. Mr. Sikorsky is already fabricating certain parts, but there is a big "if" in the picture.

Pan American Objects

This comes in questions Pan American Airlines has raised in objections before the C. A. A. against giving permission to a competing line to open trans-Atlantic service. These objections have precipitated a fight in aviation circles reminiscent for its drama and stakes of the old-time rivalry between railroads expanding to the West.

Pan American, which already operates two flights to Portugal a week, with stops at Bermuda and the Azores, has informed the Authority that it has ordered six new Boeing Clippers and seeks a certificate covering two additional flights a week, starting within the next 90 days, and further certificates as business and equipment becomes available until they are running a flight each way across the water daily.

Pan American asserts it has based all its plans on at least four flights a week, and feels it should not have to split the traffic, or compete in fares, until it has had a chance to establish itself.

American-Export counters that it would be a good thing to have two competing lines; moreover, they stress their trump card—these Sikorsky planes, which they point out will make the hop without stop, speeding mail deliveries both directions.

Mail Is Big Factor

This factor of mail apparently is the nub of the argument. The procedure is for the C. A. A. to grant a certificate of convenience and necessity. The Post Office Department may then decide on the measure of the necessity by granting a mail subsidy.

The goal, of course, is to obtain a subsidy for the amount of antici-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Harvard Hails Substitute For Cram Parlors

Midyear examinations, now under way at Harvard, are spotlighting the University's Bureau of Supervisors, or tutoring school, which was set up in the fall to compete with the commercial "cram parlors" about the Square.

From all indications, the experiment is a success. Of the eight commercial schools, to which objection has been raised by the Harvard Crimson, the Student Council, and other groups, one has gone completely out of business and another has revamped its methods, apparently as a result of the University competition.

Perhaps more significantly, the Bureau is serving the real needs of a large number of students, and making it possible for those who desire instruction to get it from the College at a price they can pay.

Since September, Stanley C. Salmen, Director of the Bureau, announces, the number of students handled has been increasing at the steady rate of 10 per week, until at present more than 150 are receiving "supervision." In all, more than 300 students have been seen by the Bureau's corps of faculty instructors.

Undergraduates, apparently, are passing along the word that something worth while is to be had in the suite of offices in Holyoke House. With examinations in the offing, many have been going there for guidance in their studies.

One reason for this popularity among students, it is said, is the growing realization that deans do not frown upon use of the Bureau, or feel that those who need its help are necessarily poor students. On the contrary, although no official comment is forthcoming, the impression is that deans—and teachers, too—admire the willingness of such men to forego spoon-feeding and choose the rougher, surer road to education.

Intimate Message from Washington

No Trade Treaty With Argentina at This Time Doesn't Mean the Case Is Hopeless, No More Than That a Wind-Bent Birch Won't Straighten

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It was probably too much to expect that the trade treaty negotiations with Argentina should succeed at this time. Their collapse is neither a reflection on the usefulness of the Hull trade policy nor a sign that other treaties will be equally stubborn to put through. It was just that circumstances—most of them unforeseen—proved too much for what was, and still is, a fruitful line of negotiation. If anything, the strategic retreat of the State Department is a sign that the Hull policy like a birch can bend in a wind. Presumably, like a birch, it can straighten out when the gale is spent.

It was many months ago, well before the European war, that Secretary Hull's staff of economic conciliators went to work on this most delicate of Latin American trade talks. Even then, Argentina was aloof though courteous: very conscious of its position as the chief counterbalance to the United States in Latin American political affairs, and not a little hurt by the ban on Argentine beef as "unhygienic" which the Senate had consistently refused to moderate.

Since the ground for negotiations was first surveyed, the European war has brought a score of new foreign exchange problems. The growing number of special groups in the United States who feel themselves chafed by trade agreements have ganged up on the Secretary of State and have threatened to block renewal of his cherished Reciprocal Trade Law. The United States has turned back somewhat to the older, and more militant, form of the Monroe Doctrine, seeking by its enlarged military power to insure that no hostile power gains a foothold in the Americas, and Argentina has showed signs of apprehension lest this new militance be abused.

Couldn't Bring Home the Bacon

There was nothing for the negotiators to do meanwhile except to forge ahead. But they must have felt that it was asking too much to expect them to bring home an agreement when they were, so to speak, forbidden to bring home the bacon.

It is not at all difficult to see the Argentine point of view. Normally, the United States sells more than it buys to Argentine; the Argentine sells more than it buys to Britain; Britain sells more than it buys to the United States. This, of course, is what is meant by the phrase "triangular trade." Enter a war upon the scene. Britain tells Argentina that, under the circumstances, trade henceforth has to be evened out. Britain can't buy as much from the Argentine unless it can sell more nearly a corresponding amount. This breaks the whole chain. Argentina has to turn around to the United States and say something like this: "Britain insists that we must buy British. Therefore we cannot continue to buy from the United States more than we sell there. Sorry, but that's the situation and there is nothing we can do."

Haste Needed by U. S.

From the United States' point of view, it was necessary to make haste. Congress was due to reconvene at the opening of the new year. It simply wouldn't do to make concessions to Argentina with Congress in session, and the opposition ready to make political capital out of so much as a stick of fresh competing imports in an election year.

Therefore the American negotiators offered as much as they could, set a deadline, and the deadline passed without a decision on the part of Argentina to sign.

There are two hopeful developments: The negotiations for a new trade pact with Chile will go ahead on schedule, and the plan for study and development of non-competing products within the Americas has been formally adopted.

The State Department is not going to stop fighting merely because one trade agreement, even though it be a very important one, didn't go through. Success in the Congressional struggle to renew the Trade Agreements Act might in itself provide enough momentum to reverse the tide in the Argentine case.

In such an event, the breaking off of negotiations would prove to have been a postponement—a strategic retreat—and not a lasting failure.

Saville R. Davis

War Summary: Swedish Fliers Aid Finn Attack

Swedish volunteer airmen, fighting on the side of Finland, played an important role in forcing retreat of 40,000 Soviet troops which are being pushed back toward the Soviet border, north of the Arctic circle. The Swedish fliers were credited with destroying at least six Russian planes today. Their service was officially noted by the Finnish High Command for the first time.

Soviet bombers conducted an intensive series of air raids in South Finland, bombing small cities near Helsingfors. The Russians claimed to have "annihilated" a Finnish battalion on the eastern Finnish front and to have scored minor successes on the Karelian Isthmus.

On the Western Front both German and Allied High Command communiqués agreed there had been fighting between scouting units and that a German plane was lost yesterday. German and British announcements also agreed that northwest Germany had been scouted from the air during the night; the British said similar flights had been carried on the night before.

Allied Strategy Shifts to Strong Aid for Finland

Whole course of war with Germany altered by the Finns' resistance to Russians—Sending of volunteers on Spanish plan considered by Britain and France—Aid already on way.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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LONDON, Jan. 20—Finland's success so far in resisting the Soviet invasion is increasingly regarded here as potentially altering the whole course of the Allied war with Germany.

In fact, there is good reason to believe that the Finnish conflict is regarded as the pivotal point of the entire European situation.

The problem of Scandinavia's position in regard to both wars is authoritatively understood to be receiving intensive study in Government circles in both London and Paris, and the vital importance of the Finnish victory to the democratic cause is assuming a much larger place in the calculations of the Allies.

Substantial Aid Sent

With this in view both Britain and France have been sending substantial aid to the Finns in the form of airplanes, guns, ammunition, and other war supplies.

[In an international radiocast today, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax promised that British help to Finland "will not remain an idle promise, a mere academic formality."]

The opinion of experts thoroughly familiar with the Swedish climate and terrain is that though more supplies of this sort are needed as soon as possible by the Finns, additional man power is not likely to be helpful until late in the spring. In May, however, the ground dries sufficiently to become passable for large-scale military operations, and it is then that help in bulk in man power, munitions, and airplanes will be essential if the Finns are to continue their present successful resistance.

Aware of this the British and French are studying the possibilities of large-scale "nonintervention" on the Spanish model with volunteers.

But as May is also likely to bring a recrudescence of activity on the German front these possibilities are admittedly limited.

Recruits From America

American sympathy for Finland has given rise to some hopes that a large proportion of the 30,000 or so volunteers, who it is estimated would be needed, might be recruited from the big sections of the population in the United States who are of Swedish and Finnish, origin.

Whether many of the 200 airplanes which it is felt the Finns must have could also come from the United States seems more doubtful, in view of the difficulty the American airplane industry is already having in supplying Allied orders.

In three major respects the Finnish struggle is seen here as of intense significance to the cause of the Allies.

First, the Finns' heroic courage in defending their independence has already served to encourage wavering neutrals elsewhere. It is as if Finland by its moral courage, as well as the physical bravery, of its citizens, has broken the mesmerism of fear which had hitherto seemed to prevent any effective resistance to the dictators.

Iron Ore Supply at Stake

Second, the question of iron ore which Germany now derives from the rich Swedish mines is obviously involved in the conflict. The primary importance of these supplies to the Reich in carrying on the war inevitably raises the query as to possible ways of cutting off this source of supply. The position of Sweden thus becomes of paramount importance.

Third, it is considered likely that as long as the Soviets have their hands full in the Finnish conflict the probability of their co-operation with the Germans in a Balkan coup against Hungary and Rumania, for instance, is greatly diminished, if not ruled out. The same applies to any Russian move against Iran or Turkey.

Norway and Denmark aid Scandinavian solidarity: Page 5.

Anglo-French Trade Builds Lasting Ties

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Plans for a common Anglo-French export policy, which are now being evolved, are seen here to be taking the two Allies a long step toward as complete an integration of their two economic systems as possible without actual political federation.

Formation of an "exports pool" would be one of the final links in an economic chain binding the two countries. Already they have coordinated war and finance, established joint overseas buying of commodities, completed details of plans for collaboration in industrial production and in natural scientific research.

The fact that experts are now tackling the complex problems raised by a joint export policy has been disclosed by M. Raoul d'Autry, French Minister of Armaments, who has this week completed an important series of consulations with Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply. These talks are stated to have advanced Anglo-French collaboration more rapidly than any previous meeting of experts since the war began.

More Than Collaboration

"Collaboration is too weak a word," M. d'Autry declared. "Instead of collaboration I should prefer to speak of Franco-British union."

"There are no longer any secrets or frontiers between us," he added. "We have not only taken our position side by side in the stiff climb to victory, but we have roped ourselves together."

Mr. Burgin underlined M. d'Autry's words with a statement that it isn't just the two countries which are concerned, but two vast empires. "What we are doing," Mr. Burgin explained, "is making one pool of the manufacturing resources of the two empires, not only in raw materials but in actual manufacturing capacity."

As an example he instanced the possibility—even probability—of machine tools (those devices which make the machines) crossing from one side of the Channel to the other, according to the needs of either country. He stressed the importance of this in a war which depended so much on the accuracy of mechanical weapons.

Transfer to Either Side

The agreements between Mr. Burgin and M. d'Autry include establishment of new factories on either side of the channel to make good any weakness of production in either country, transfer of workers if necessary for convenience, pooling of new arms, exchange of engineers and industrial experts, and establishment of a permanent liaison between the mobilized resources of natural science.

Declaring that from a military viewpoint it is a pity that this industrial union didn't start centuries ago, M. d'Autry stated that although each country must keep its own weapons as now developed, in the future any new arms or equipment could be a joint affair.

Some idea of the speed with which Mr. Burgin and M. d'Autry worked together in reaching these agreements can be gained from the fact that as a direct result of their talks Prof. Paul Montel, eminent member of France's research brain trust, has already established himself in London. Mr. Burgin and M. d'Autry decided that it would be a good idea to appoint permanent liaison officers for natural scientists in Britain and France. The idea came to them Tuesday—Professor Montel came to them Wednesday, having flown by air in response to an urgent phone call. It is stated that a leading British research worker shortly will be sent to France "in exchange" for Professor Montel.

M. d'Autry pointed out that such co-ordination of effort is the result of lessons learned during the World War and he expressed the belief that some form of peacetime unity for Britain and France would result from the lessons learned in this war.

"Even in the last month of the World War there never was such collaboration," he said, adding, "It is a marriage of reason as well as of inclination."

Piccard, High Flier, To Help Argentines

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Prof. Auguste Piccard, Belgian pioneer in stratosphere flights, and his young associate, Max Cosyns, have agreed to come here to help prepare for an Argentine exploration in high altitudes, it was announced Jan. 20.

A committee sponsoring the projected ascension of Maj. Eduardo Olivero, retired Argentine Army officer, and the Rev. Ignacio Puig said Professor Piccard and Mr. Cosyns had agreed also to lend their instruments and the balloon in which Professor and Mrs. Piccard invaded the stratosphere over the United States in 1934.

The balloon, it said, will be used for trials only, but the Belgian natural scientists have agreed to supervise construction of another for the Argentine ascension.

The Week in Focus: G-Men Uncover Plot to Overthrow U. S. Government

Lowlands Gird for Nazi Push; House Cuts Roosevelt Budget

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Preposterous! Incredible! Amazing!

These were only a few of the words with which Americans greeted the news early this week of the arrest by G-men of 17 "Christian Front" members in New York, charged with plotting to overthrow the United States Government. It was preposterous that such a thing could have happened in the United States. Incredible that such a band of deluded Americans could have even dreamed of success. And amazing—even ironical—that a group masquerading under a "Christian banner should have been preparing to attain their ends by terror and force.

The name of the Roman Catholic radio priest, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, quickly became involved in the affair. For not only have the members of the "Christian Front" frequently alluded to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin as their leader and actively sold his magazine, Social Justice, but it was charged in several journals that the radio priest had in the recent past favorably mentioned the "Christian Front" in his radio addresses and magazine.

However the Royal Oak, Michigan, radio priest denied any connection with the Front. Still, a group of New York clergymen, educators, and laymen promptly urged the Federal Government to look into the records. And the Dies Committee, which has been uncovering considerable un-American smoke and some fire, was also urged—by one of its members—to investigate the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's activities. Even Mr. Dies, at one point, was accused of co-operating with the "Christian Front."

Meanwhile the 17 "Christian Fronters", languished in jail under $50,000 bail each, awaiting trial for charges of plotting against Uncle Sam.

The Below-Zero Front

Finland's coldest weather—it was 51 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in a few localities—nipped at cities, forests and front-lines this week. It brought acute discomfort to refugees, homeless from the mass bombing flights of Soviet planes. Raids continued throughout the week.

The cold congealed the fighting on all fronts save the North. There, some 40,000 Russian troops were falling back in the Salla sector, Finns close at their heels. If these troops were shoved across the border, Finland would have expelled its last invaders save in the far North.

Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark debated in their Legislatures this week whether to participate openly in the Finnish fight. Norway seemed firmly set against offending Germany or Russia. Denmark's Lower House of Parliament voted overwhelmingly Friday to keep to the neutral path. Only in Sweden did a strong movement for a Scandinavian alliance to support Finland get under way led by former Foreign Minister Richard Sandler. There too, however, it met with strong opposition favoring a more cautious policy.

New friction with Russia had developed earlier as Moscow had protested against Norwegian and Swedish aid to the Finns and Sweden and Norway had counter-protested against Soviet bombing of their territories. But Soviet apologies for the territory violations, arriving just as Stockholm and Oslo were pondering their neutrality, allayed tension—though undermining the possibility of a united front of the North Countries.

Other Aid: President Roosevelt on Tuesday proposed that Congress give further American aid to Finland by voting additional credits through the RFC and the Export-Import Bank. At the same time, he raised for Americans that old foreign policy dilemma: Can the United States implement its moral support by practical assistance in Europe, and still keep out of war?

One Congress group immediately recoiled from European affairs. Senator Danaher (R) of Connecticut urged Mr. Roosevelt to declare that a state of war exists between Finland and Russia. Another group would go further than the President, and says that he has framed his proposal too cautiously.

The President's proposal would allow Helsingfors to buy only farm products and nonmilitary materials. This second group argues that the Finnish Government wants arms, not wheat.

From New York, former President Herbert Hoover, now head of the Finnish Relief Fund, gave strong backing to the President's proposal, and declared that it neither involved the United States in the northern war nor created a precedent. The United States, he pointed out, already is loaning money to China.

Meanwhile, unofficial American aid to Finland was already in actual operation. Former Premier Almo Cajander is now administering funds raised in America ($600,000 has reached Finland), distributing food and clothing for 500,000 refugees from the war zones.

Germany Versus Allies

The cold which harried Finland fell in lesser degree over the Western Front this week, but tension there thawed a bit. The Allies and the Belgian-Netherlands neutrals maintained their alert watchfulness for a possible German attack. But both the Belgian and British forces halted the crisis practice of canceling army leaves.

Home Front: France completed the outlawing of Stalinite Communism when the Chamber of Deputies voted Tuesday to expel all Communists who had not severed connections with the Red Party by Oct. 26 of last year.

Germany: The Third Reich put Jews on new shortened rations, limiting their use of food cards. It further put Storm Troopers and Polish prisoners alike to work shoveling in the coal yards, in a frantic effort to get coal into frigid apartment houses and homes. The sharp cold spell had worked havoc with Germany's rationed coal bins.

Britain — Britain meanwhile, debated the right and wrong of the food blockade of Germany, and passed the Hore-Belisha episode into the pages of history.

The Angelican bishops discussed blockade morals when the Bishop of Birmingham, at the convocation of Canterbury, urged the Archbishop of Canterbury to petition the Government to allow the free importation of foodstuffs into the Reich. He cited the Scriptural precept, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

But other bishops opposed the idea, and the Archbishop of Canterbury replied that Germany was trying to blockade Britain in turn, and made the important point that arguments against the blockade applied as firmly against war itself.

Prime Minister Chamberlain steered the Hore-Belisha dismissal case through the House of Commons Tuesday without loss of prestige. He assured Parliament that he was not going to tell the inside story of the ousting of the former War Minister, that nobody had guessed the right reason, that he had done what he thought best.

The Opposition, interested mainly in safeguarding the Army's democratic reforms, instituted by Mr. Hore-Belisha, raised no objection. Only hint on the "why" of the ouster came in Mr. Chamberlain's words when he spoke of the "difficulties arising from the very great qualities" of Mr. Hore-Belisha. Was he referring to his too-vigorous, undiplomatic tactics?

Turkey: From London and Paris, meanwhile, came word that Britain and France had made loans to Turkey of about $174,000,000 altogether while the Allies thus were bolstering the loyalty of the nation astride the Dardanelles, Germany was revealed to be shipping war implements and airplanes to Rumania in return for desperately-needed Rumanian oil.

Sea war: The British Admiralty announced Tuesday that three British submarines together with 108 men had been lost in hazardous undersea operations, presumably among the nets and minefields of Germany's Helgoland Bight. Germany reported later that 30 men had been rescued from the submarines Starfish and Undine, but made no mention of the third, the Seahorse.

Budgeting à la mode

In the President's recent budget message, he asked for economy. This week he got it—and with a vengeance. The House managed to pare $95,500,000 from the President's first big appropriation bill, cutting here, eliminating there. The Maritime Commission's allotment was sliced $75,000,000.

Promptly the President announced he would seek to restore certain cuts, among them $1,000,000 to the National Resources Planning Board, another $1,000,000 to the Bureau of Government Reports. Now the Senate takes its turn at pruning.

But if the House and Senate cut the President's estimates, that scarcely means they are confirmed economy-ists. For they have appropriation bills of their own to write. It is then the pressure groups get busy and the log-rolling season opens. The result is that the country's final "budget" invariably exceeds the President's original and more than makes up for the primary prunings of Congress.

Still, this time it may be different, for there is a debt limit hovering over the country—and, this is election year.

Americana

Election rumblings: Another presidential candidate's hat is in the ring. Frank Gannett, upstate New York newspaper man, declared his White House aspirations this week, thus becoming the second Empire State Republican to enter the running. But he is not expected to challenge Tom Dewey in home territory, rather picking up out-of-state delegates.

G. O. P. ranks gained a new and important member this week. Wendell L. Willkie, outspoken utility chief and Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson's candidate for the presidency, took a walk from the Democratic Party—as the onetime head of the Party, Al Smith, did in 1936—and enrolled as a Republican. Though he is making no effort to round up delegates, Mr. Willkie may well be available as a compromise candidate in case of deadlock.

Mr. Roosevelt and Paul McNutt figured on the Democratic side of the campaign ledger this week. The President received the unsolicited backing for a third term from Ohio Democrats. Mr. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, extended a hand to business in a Boston Chamber of Commerce talk, envisaging a balanced budget, while still defending government spending.

Children in Democracy: Politics had to share the spotlight this week in Washington with Child Welfare. Several hundred child welfare workers converged on the Nation's Capital this week to attend the fourth White House Conference on Children in Democracy.

A 10-year blueprint, expressed in 83 recommendations, was presented at the opening session, covering such a wide range of subjects as religion, the family, education, housing, libraries, health, child labor. Religion was particularly stressed as a necessary foundation for children in a democracy.

Louisiana Politics: The former Huey Long's well-oiled political machine is not running so smoothly these days. Someone has thrown sand into it. That someone is the Louisiana electorate. For in the State's Democratic primary held this week Earl Long, the "Kingfish's" brother, failed to get a majority. A runoff election Feb. 20 becomes necessary.

Should the four gubernatorial candidates opposing the Long interests unite their strength in the runoff they should have little trouble in defeating the machine. All of which indicates that in spite of machine politics and corruption, civic reform and good government are making slow but sure headway in the United States. Never before during the 12-year sway of the Long dynasty in Louisiana has the machine had to defend itself in a runoff election.

Admiral Yonai: Stop-Gap?

A new Japanese Government under Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai was installed in Tokyo Tuesday. Another stop-gap Cabinet perhaps, but stronger in the inclusion of party men and in the fact that Admiral Yonai is a moderate and a liberal in the Naval tradition, less under the Army's thumb.

The military services, however, still will dominate Japanese policy. Admiral Yonai, friendly toward the United States, will continue the current negotiations looking toward a settlement of Japanese problems with the United States. But the new Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, already has emphasized that Tokyo hopes to conclude a friendly peace with Russia—in sharp contrast to the days of the Anti-Comintern Pact which Mr. Arita himself signed as Foreign Minister of a previous Cabinet.

Three "F's," rising Food and Fuel prices plus faulty Foreign Policy, produced the downfall of the Cabinet of Premier Nobuyuki Abe in the third governmental crisis for Japan in 12 months. Foreign observers, doubting that the Yonai Cabinet would be able to take any more decisive steps in China or domestic affairs than did the Abe Ministry, forecast a short existence for the new regime.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Finland's Hardest Jump

Thomas, Detroit News

It Would Be an Atrocity

—Summers, Cleveland News

Nipped!

'Children Are Not Born Bad' Bases New Juvenile Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20—Establishment of a State Children's Commission with a bureau in each county and a guidance center, or observation school, for the study of co-called "problem" children is recommended in the final report of the New Jersey Juvenile Delinquency Commission now before Gov. A. Harry Moore and the Legislature.

Modification of court procedure in dealing with youthful offenders, adjustment of education to their needs and special treatment of the 16-to-20 age group are recommended. The report also favors a change in the Constitution to establish beyond doubt the right to deal with juvenile delinquency in accordance with guardianship principles.

The Commission, which has passed three years in research and observation, summarizes the problem of wayward youth as follows:

"Children are not born 'bad.' 'Badness' in a child is a symptom that there are influences affecting his life which need to be discovered and corrected or eliminated.

"Punishment is often more corrosive than it is helpful. Great skill and understanding are essential in the administration of punishment, the objective of which must be to correct the offender rather than take vengeance for the crime.

"The practices of juvenile courts need to be revised extensively and developed in the light of our present understanding of human relationship.

"Organized community resources for the benefit of children need to be more closely co-ordinated with each other and with the homes of the children."

The State Commission proposed would consist of the Governor, the heads of five State departments having functions relating to child welfare and delinquency and a small group of citizens representing voluntary non-governmental or religious agencies. They would serve without salary and be a co-ordinating body.

Similarly, the county bureaus would be composed of county officials and citizens, and it is recommended that there be attached to some county division a department of child study and guidance. Child bureaus in the larger cities likewise were urged.

By this means, the report says, a unified program would be provided for dealing with delinquent children in a manner giving first consideration to the welfare of the child rather than the question of innocence or guilt. Only where a definite judicial issue existed, such as a question of institutional commitment, severance of a family tie or lack of family coo-peration, would cases be dealt with formally by the juvenile court.

In urging establishment of an observation school, the Commission held it could be used for boarding a limited number of children during a period of intense study under controlled situations.

Getting Jobs for Employables Is a Cincinnati Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A new division of this city's Welfare Department has joined forces with those who prefer work to relief, first to remove every barrier between them and gainful employment and then to place them in it.

This new division, the Employment Consultation Service headed by Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, actually ferrets out the jobs for relief clients who are employable. In its three months it has already placed many men and women in jobs—some who have been without jobs for as long as four and five years and in many cases recipients of public aid for long periods.

Each person is given individual treatment starting with the first consultation at Welfare headquarters where members of the staff analyze his qualifications to discover what job he is fitted for and to determine what barriers such as lack of tools, license or long inactivity have arisen. Immediate steps are taken to remove these barriers and the client is given the assurance that he will be made self-sustaining again. A member of the staff then starts the hunt for a job for the individual going direct to the industries where he is best fitted. This staff member keeps on the hunt until he has sold the services of the client.

"This new service is putting into action this city's desire to give jobs rather than direct relief to the needy unemployed," declared Dr. Thompson. "Our clients are sent to us by the social case workers in the Welfare Department and in WPA headquarters here. They are employables who are now seeking public aid or who have been on the relief rolls for some time.

The Cincinnati Community Chest has provided this division with a fund for making loans to those who might need to buy a set of tools, or secure some type of license before taking a job in their particular fields.

Mlle. Curie Sees Women In More Vital Role in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—French women are making ever increasing contributions to their country's mobilization of economic and military strength, and their services will be of value not only in the present war, but also in the peace that is to follow, Mlle. Eve Curie, Director of Women's War Work for the French Government, declared at Town Hall here today.

Women are working in chemistry laboratories, farms, law offices, shops, social work agencies, and also as motorbus and truck drivers, gas detectors, air raid wardens, professors, and social workers, Mlle. Curie recalled.

"When war first broke out," she continued, "behind the bulwark formed by the Army, the country's activities had come to a stop. Fields were empty, shops closed, factories slowed up. France had to be reorganized.

"Here was work women could do without wearing uniforms, without marching to brass bands."

Every woman in the country was ready to do anything and everything, Mlle. Curie declared. At present, many women are working in munition works, some of the work in which, she held, was easier done by women than men.

Mlle. Curie said France was profiting from the record of the 1914-18 war, when many women were strenuously overworked, adding that the Government and social agencies were now making sure that working conditions were not unbearable for the distaff side of the French Nation. She added, however, that even women working a nominal amount of time daily in factories or other service for the Government, did not have any extra time to themselves. When they finish their day's work, she said, they have to go home and do housework, care for the children, and knit things for the men at the front.

"Women will carry on is the present motto of France," Mlle. Curie declared.

French women have stayed aloof from politics, she continued, voicing at the same time the hope that this would be changed in the near future and adding that when war broke out, they were firmly behind the Government and undertook their part in the war with the calm feeling that oppression, suffering, aggression must cease.

Mlle. Curie, daughter and biographer of Mme. Marie Curie, the French natural scientist and discoverer of radium, is at present on leave from her Government post in order to make a lecture tour in this country that had been scheduled before the war broke out.

Move for Canadian 'Rights'

OTTAWA (CP)—A request that the defense of Canada regulations be so amended as to "safeguard the democratic rights and civil liberties of the Canadian people" is contained in a resolution placed on the House of Commons order paper by M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation member for Saskatchewan. Parliament meets Jan. 25.

Claiming that the Canadian regulations give the Government more sweeping powers than the regulations in Great Britain, Mr. Coldwell wants them referred to a special House committee which may suggest amendments.

Defense of Canada regulations, made effective immediately after war broke out and under authority of the War Measures Act, set aside "fundamental democratic rights guaranteed by the Magna Carta and the petition of rights," Mr. Coldwell declared.

"Persons may be arrested without charge or trial and detained 'in such places and under such conditions as the Minister may determine' for an indefinite period of time.

"Unlimited and undefined powers of censorship are given to the executive, as well as power to interfere with the rights of Canadians to the free expression of opinion on public issues.

"Under other sections, prosecutions may be instituted by local authorities on flimsy and almost flippant evidence.

"Regulations analogous to ours were promulgated in Great Britain at the outbreak of war. On Oct. 31, they were attacked from all parts of the British House of Commons and as a result far-reaching amendments have been made. Our regulations including recent amendments contain most of the objectionable features which could be found in the original British regulations and some that are even more objectionable.

"Canada in fighting for democracy abroad must safeguard the democratic rights of reasonable freedom of the press, speech, assembly, and association during wartime.

"In making these suggestions, we are asking the Canadian Government to defend democracy at home in the same way as the British Government has done in Great Britain."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President:

Sent letter to Congress suggesting restricted financial aid to Finland. Ordered Treasury records to be made available to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the income tax returns for 1936-37-38. Reported to Congress on relief expenditures of $11,776,501,570 since April, 1935. Forwarded report by the TVA requesting authority to develop national playground in the Tennessee Valley. Took part in the ceremonies of administering oath of office to Associate Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

Senate:

Passed bill requiring annual inspection of coal mines. Confirmed nominations of Albert B. Black as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Frank Murphy as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Robert M. Jackson as Attorney General; Francis Biddle as Solicitor General; Harry Slattery as REA Administrator. Confirmed reappointment of Emil F. Schram and four directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

House:

Passed $1,100,187,263 independent offices appropriation bill. Received veto message opposing legislation to extend relief to certain taxpayers.

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Metallic Film Sharpens Images

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—A metallic film four-millionths of an inch thick applied to motion picture projection lenses increases screen brilliance more than 15 per cent, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company announced Jan. 19.

When tested at local theaters, projectionists reported "a marked improvement in image contrast and increased sharpness of focus," the company said.

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Washington Sideglances

Monopoly on use of American threatened—How about United Stateser or Usonian?—Sign, says the President, and they do—Old home ties in Washington—A point by miners.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Americans All: With inter-American relations becoming as close as they are, the habit citizens of the United States have of monopolizing the name "Americans" for themselves is becoming downright embarrassing.

One official, who recently registered as an "American" in Mexico, was bluntly told by the hotel keeper, "That doesn't mean anything."

"Usonian" is one title suggested for those who hail from the U. S. A., but thus far neither the State Department nor Congress seriously considered the subject.

Clean Hands: Another evidence of President Roosevelt's present good humor: During the informal Blue Room ceremony in which Frank Murphy took the oath of office as Associate Supreme Court Justice and Robert H. Jackson was sworn in as Attorney General, the President insisted they both sign certificates affirming that they had neither paid any money nor promised to pay any money for their appointments.

Signature of such certificates is a form matter, required by law, but is not normally done so ceremoniously.

Old Home Week: If you didn't know it any other way, you'd guess Congress was back in session by the large number of state societies now feting their Congressional delegations at dinners, dances, and receptions.

Sixteen of them met at various Capital hotels during the week just past.

There is one cosmopolitan group that goes from state to state, enjoying an evening's dancing for $1 or less and singing with equal heart throbs "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You," "Beautiful Ohio," or "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny."

Just in Time: The Social Security Board is taking advantage of the recent mine tragedy in West Virginia to dramatize the new Federal survivors insurance system which became effective Jan. 1.

Last year the miners' widows and children would have been left to face the world penniless. But thanks to the new system, the majority of the families will get monthly survivors benefits based upon amounts their husbands and their employers have paid into the Social Security system.

Feminine Angle: Fannie Hurst, the novelist, speaking to the National Council of Jewish Women here, made this reply to those who protest against higher education for girls headed for marriage and homemaking:

"Educate a man and you educate an individual. Educate a woman and you educate a family."

Higher Mathematics: If President Roosevelt can be jolly about the Nation's debts, so can he, says Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, who recited to the House the other day this little ditty:

"And should you hint that I am keeping up a debt and expense account with nothing to defray it. And the bill is growing bigger, cease to fret, for I merely need assess myself to pay it. If I borrow, don't I borrow from myself? If that threatened day of reckoning ever comes, I shall tax myself and pay myself a pension."

McGrady Called to Mediate As Coal Tie-up Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The tie-up that has reduced coal deliveries here to a small percentage of normal in the face of the winter's bitterest cold spell continued today as dealers and truck drivers met with Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, in an effort to bring about an agreement that will get fuel moving from yards to consumers' bins.

It was announced that six small coal concerns—the Riverside, the Frederick, the Cirillo, the Premium, Solomon Bros., and the Houston Companies—have resumed operations, but this was overbalanced by the announcement that the Sinram Company, the only large company that continued to operate, had closed down.

Mr. McGrady flew here from Washington yesterday afternoon and immediately entered conference rooms with representatives of the Coal Merchants' Association, the Fuel Merchants' Association, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs at City Hall. Conferees unsuccessfully sought a solution of the impasse until late last night.

Meanwhile the coal shortage in New York City is hourly becoming more acute, especially among small homes and apartment houses. Less coal was delivered yesterday than any day since the stoppage started on Wednesday. Many householders have little coal left in their bins at a time when the weather calls for heavy consumption of fuel. Hundreds of calls have been received by municipal agencies from persons worried about the lack of fuel. The Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Department of Markets advised persons in need where to buy coal, but was apprehensive today that remaining coal supplies would be wiped out if the Bureau received a large number of calls.

Mr. McGrady's mediation in the combination strike and lockout followed Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's intervention in the deadlock contract negotiations. When a solution of the tie-up was not immediately forthcoming yesterday, the Mayor suggested the use of Mr. McGrady's good offices in the dispute, a proposal which found favor with both sides.

The Mayor told the union and the dealers that "the city expects resumption of service."

"It doesn't help any whether you call this a strike or a lockout," he declared. "Sooner or later you will have to get together. Therefore, it doesn't make sense that you should discontinue the supply of coal."

The stoppage resulted from a breakdown in contract negotiations. The union asks a 20 cents an hour increase to bring the hourly rate up to $1.20, which dealers said they could not afford.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Things he sees and hears there convince him U. S. labor is better treated than any on earth.

Following is the twelfth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—I believe the Government of the United States treats people who work, better than the government of any great nation ever treated laborers before.

For many years I have been very close to little people in foreign countries, to the men, women and children who toil. I have heard them sing, I have listened to their ardent declarations about a new order, have watched them light candles in their churches before their saints, have stood by as they marched down the streets carrying banners, telling of their desires, have attended meetings where sad, yearning, black masses were enthralled by the beautiful word pictures of silver-tongued leaders.

I have been welcomed in tiny huts, sojourned with humble travelers in primitive inns, visited prisons where the leaders of little people were in cells, shared the sorrow of poverty-stricken wives and mothers, saying a last good-by to departed bread-winners, and have tried to comfort black-clad widows and orphans, left still more wretched in homes that had never been aught but wretched.

The Day of the Little People

Out of all these contacts there has come to echo in my soul the desperate, anguish-filled prayer of all the world's little people, that a new day might come for the vast, uncounted multitude who toil. And I believe that most of us Americans who work for wages actually have what those humble friends of mine prayed for through their tears. Many of us workers have more even than they dared pray for.

Without a shadow of patriotic boasting, but with profound gratitude and a renewal of faith, I say I have seen the dreams of humanity's toilers come true here.

I have spent much time during the last few days with people chosen by organized laborers to speak for them. One elderly man, whom workers have elected to a very high position in one of the most active labor organizations in the world, made me a statement somewhat as follows: "I have always been a radical. I used to use the soap box a good deal. I like action.

"More than once I have been arrested for my activity. I remember well all the things I demanded for laborers 30 years ago. They seemed like a Utopia then. But in the meantime every demand has been realized; they are a part of the law of our land." Let it be remembered that the person who told me that was an "ain't" man, without even high school education. He is a genuine "dirt-worker."

Labor Never Better Off

I saw another very active union official who has been an agitator more than 5 years. I asked him:

"Do you think that, as the books say, American industry is passing into the hands of a constantly decreasing number of men and that industrial concerns are growing ever larger?"

"My own personal experiences as a worker show that beyond a doubt," he said.

"Well, doesn't that mean," I asked, "that the laborer is being pushed further and further down by these giant firms? Doesn't he feel more left out than ever?"

"Oh, no," interjected the labor leader very emphatically. "By no means. Just the opposite. The laborers never 'belonged' so much as right now, never had so many rights and were never so well treated." Then this man spent an hour recounting personal experiences to show me the differences between 1910 and 1940.

Another active—and very active—labor leader gave me this striking contrast. "When I was young, top wages, that is, the very maximum for pattern makers was $18 for a week of six 10-hour days. Now a retired pattern maker, meeting maximum requirements, may receive a federal pension of $25 weekly, without working at all."

A Significant Symbol

This difference is surely stupendous. It shows the standing of a worker under this Government by the people. Here is another fact which symbolizes in a striking manner how the Government treats workers: As I was in the research department of a labor union, here, I asked about American incomes and how they are distributed. The woman in charge said she didn't have the very latest information, but would phone for it.

"Phone who?" I asked, forgetting the "m."

"Why, the Department of Commerce," she said. Then the labor leader phoned to the Government of this supremely capitalistic State just as though it belonged to her and asked for data about the incomes of poor laborers. Not only that, but she actually asked the Government to get a special messenger and send it over "quick." Well, the Government did,—in a jiffy the little booklet was in our hands.

As any one from the tall grass might have, I marvelled at it all, and said to the labor lady, "I call that super service from the U. S. A."

It was so natural in Washington that she hadn't given it any thought and responded, "Well, am I not a citizen?"

Every little man has been dreaming of talking that way to his Government for five millenniums and here was an American working woman actually doing it!

Then she grew less matter of fact, and commented rather thoughtfully, "When I thanked the Department of Commerce for this service, it replied, 'Oh, we're glad to do it; we're here to serve.'"

The American Government is there to serve—to serve an unknown Rube from Smith County, Kansas! Harry Hopkins (by delegate) comes hopping through a snow storm to give me his little book as I sit in a labor office. I didn't know that "could happen here!"

From the labor union office I went to the Department of Labor of the United States Government. I found my way to a beautiful public library, open to everybody, free. Let it be recalled again that this is in the most capitalistic country of all the world and of all history. In the card catalog I found available half a dozen books written by Nicholai Lenin! Uncle Sam has taken the trouble to provide those books for any one who thinks he wants to learn the Lenin system. This is a supreme example of democratic tolerance.

Yes, There's Another Side

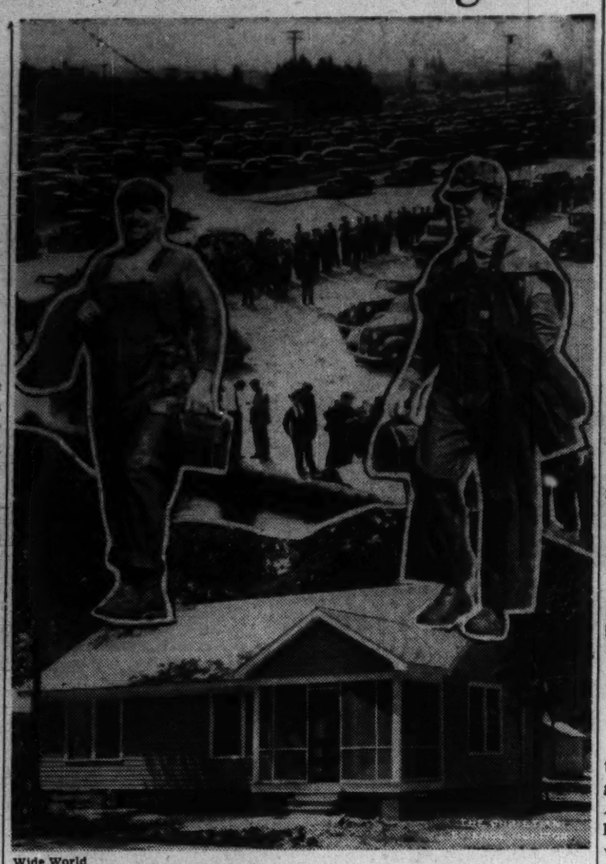
In all this recital I do not for a moment belittle or overlook extremely acute labor problems. In 1926 there were 1,669,000 unemployed; in 1928, 1,980,000; in 1931, 8,568,000; in 1933, 13,271,000; in 1935, 10,652,000; in 1938, 10,933,000. At no time during the last nine years has the number of unemployed fallen below 8,000,000.

Of course, something is wrong where a fourth of all wage earners is idle. All Americans realize that, for it comes home in a practical way to every family. All Americans of all parties are trying to correct it, though so far not very successfully. The laborers don't know just what to do, and some are very selfish toward one another.

The capitalists don't know just what to do; the governments, driven hither and thither, by schemes and by politics, don't know just what to do; we, the people, with regional and personal interests, with good will and with fears, we don't know just what to do. So there is much confusion.

But in all the bewilderment one inexorable imperative is clear: we must solve this problem in a democratic way. Stalin's solution is like going from a poor home to a dungeon; Hitler's is going from a dust bowl to a desert. In each case both the worker and the nation suffer a catastrophe.

Let us remember, all Americans are workers. We have not a working class but a working nation. More than four-fifths of us gainfully-employed are wage-earners or similar to wage earners. This is an affair of the whole nation. The spiritual and material interests of us all are inseparably bound together. We must all together work out this problem.



Wide World

American Workman Is Independent

He has a voice in Government, is paid well and lives well—but a quarter of employables is still unemployed.

'Poor Richard' on Half-Cent Stamp But 30 Post Offices Are 'Franklin'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELMA, Calif.—Admirers of Benjamin Franklin who feel that the Post Office Department slighted the celebrated colonial Postmaster General by shifting his portrait from the 1-cent to the little-used ½-cent stamp may take comfort in the fact that "Franklin" is the most popular post office name in the United States. The 1939 issue of the United States Official Postal Guide, lists 30 post offices named Franklin. There are Franklins in 29 states and one in Alaska and the only States without a Franklin are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Oregon.

There are more than 44,000 post offices listed alphabetically in the Postal Guide, from Aaron, Ky., to Zylks, La. Next to Franklin, the most popular names are Clinton and Marion with 28 post offices each. Then comes Arlington, Chester, Troy and Washington with 27; Madison and Manchester with 26; Springfield with 25; Hamilton, Newport, Princeton and Salem with 24; and Ashland, Clayton, Cleveland, Georgetown, Lincoln, Monroe, and Oxford with 23.

There are 22 Buffalos, Centervilles, Daytons, Hillsboros, Kingstons, Milfords and Miltons; 21 Farmingtons, Jeffersons, Oaklands and Warrens; and 20 Auburns, Belmonts, Bridgeports, Danvilles, Fairviews, Glenwoods, Jamestowns, Plymouths, Unions, and Vernons.

Every President of the United States is represented in the list of post offices, with Washington leading with 27; Madison second with 26; Lincoln, Cleveland, and Monroe third with 23, and Jefferson fourth with 21.

While the names of some post offices are repeated in many states and account for much missent mail, some of the largest cities enjoy the exclusive use of their respective names. There is only one New York, for example, as any resident of that metropolis would quickly assure you. San Francisco also enjoys the distinction of being a "solitary" city, but Los Angeles shares its name with a little town in Texas.

School Enrollment Gain in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Use of free textbooks in Arkansas public schools is credited in part by Education Commissioner Tom Alford for the heavy increase in attendance.

Mr. Alford said enrollment in Arkansas schools for 1938-39 was 478,324, an increase of 13,052 over the total enrollment of 465,272 for 1937-38. Last year's enrollment, he said, was the largest recorded in the State since 1928 when the new accounting system was installed.

Mr. Alford declared that attendance also was promoted by use of the equalizing fund distributed on the basis of average daily attendance; by the provision for compulsory attendance in those areas in Government projects; improvement of road conditions, and accompanying extension of bus routes in rural areas.

Manager Selected For Radio Station

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Norman Reed, formerly manager of radio station WPG here, has been chosen to assume the management of station WBAB, owned and operated by the Press-Union newspapers, Albert J. Feyl, President of the publishing company, announced today.

Appointed announcer of station WPG in 1928, Mr. Reed advanced rapidly there, becoming program director in 1930 and assuming the managership of the municipal station in 1935. Prior to entering the radio field, he worked for the Pennslyvania Railroad and for several large hotels here.

It is expected that station WBAB, which will broadcast on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles and whose 205-foot transmitter has been erected on meadowland at the junction of Absecon Boulevard and Beach Thoroughfare, will be ready for operation by Feb. 1.

Americas Plan Noncompetitive Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Two developments of primary importance to the steady progress of cordial inter-American relations were recorded here today.

Despite the break-up of trade treaty negotiations between the United States and Argentina, the discussions looking toward a trade pact with Chile will go ahead as planned. This was confirmed today by advices both from Santiago, Chile, and from the State Department here, and goes far to allay a lively concern lest the Argentine incident should slow up the whole machinery of inter-American trade improvement.

Meanwhile, a constructive plan designed to overcome one of the basic obstacles to success in the Argentine case was formally adopted on behalf of all the Americas. The inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee formally voted approval of the so-called Davila plan to study and assist the production and trade in new non-competing products within the Americas.

The two developments are considered here to be intimately related. Had Argentina produced more goods and materials which do not directly compete with the grain and meat industries of the United States as do the main Argentine farm and cattle industries the prospects for a reciprocal treaty at this time would have been materially brighter.

Trade Without Antagonism

The Davila plan, sponsored by the former President of Chile, Carlos Davila, now the Chilean delegate to the inter-American Committee, is based on the proven thesis that Latin America can produce large numbers of products which are in great demand in the United States and which will neither injure nor antagonize any rival industries in the United States.

The project has been urged in the United States by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who has on several occasions declared that the development of products of this character would offer an admirable field for money seeking safe and profitable investment.

A group of five experts will be organized shortly under the Economic Committee's plan, two from the United States and three from other American republics, and will commence its survey work as soon as possible.

The chief problem today is not in increasing the number of products manufactured in the United States and capable of export to Latin America. These already are numerous, and the demand far outstrips the foreign buying power of these nations which is created only by their sales abroad in the long run. The immediate need is for new Latin American products which are economically and politically acceptable as exports into the United States.

Fields for Expansion

It is learned that preliminary surveys suggest the following as some of the fertile lines for planned expansion of Latin American output: Linseed, sodium nitrate, cacao, chromium, tin and aluminum ores, kapok, palm nuts, vanilla beans, rubber, certain special wools and hides, henequen, and sisal. With the constantly expanding use of new and hitherto untried materials by modern industry, this list is expected to be only an introduction to the possibilities which lie ahead.

Other strategic raw materials such as tungsten, zinc, vanadium, and manganese are equally capable of expanded output and sale to the United States, although minerals of this character are of course limited in their sources.

The Chilean trade negotiations, meanwhile, are confidently expected to reach a successful conclusion. Chilean industries do not compete with American as heavily as those of Argentina, and now that copper has voluntarily been eliminated from the list of the concessions under debate, the chief source of opposition from the United States has been removed.

The State Department is making an especial effort to show Latin America through these negotiations that the failure in the case of Argentina was merely the result of peculiarly stubborn obstacles to be overcome on all sides, and should not be taken as a sign that wartime dislocations can or will bring the Hull trade program to a standstill.

Chile Holds Center of Stage In U. S. Trade Pact Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Failure of trade pact negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay transferred American interest to Chile, where hopes persist that an agreement will be reached. With the opposition of the American copper miners and agricultural and fruit growers to increased facilities for these classes of Chilean exports, original expectations have been revised, but some kind of pact is still believed possible on the basis, mainly of increased nitrate shipments.

Attention was attracted by the suggestion of Señor Carlos Davila, former Chilean Ambassador to Washington, that the United States assist the economies of its southern neighbors by acquiring exports which previously went to the war-blockaded portions of Europe.

There is one drawback to this, so far as Chile is concerned. This country used to send food produce to Central Europe and it remains a question of debate whether it can really afford to export in this way. The increased cost of eating suggests that Chile would be wise in retaining its agricultural produce at home. Alternatively, it could profitably dispose of a foreign credit to increase production and maintain such exports, but there is another interrogation as to the available soil resources in this narrow country between the Andes and the sea.

Chile's hopes, apart from nitrate and copper, were mainly centered in selling more beans, lentils, and miscellaneous fruits such as melons and peaches to the United States. Opposition materialized in the affected interests in the domestic market, and only the verdict of the pact itself will explain how far this succeeded.

There is this much to be said for the Chilean case: These are typical and high quality products. Production is strictly limited because of the topographical reasons already given, so that, while this extra dollar exchange would mean much to Chile, there can never be any question of serious competition with American producers. The difference in growing seasons is at least conducive to fixed periodical quotas.

Chile appears reconciled to its inability to reduce the American tax on imported copper though, if a quota were possible, it would not be opposed to this kind of a solution as was Angentina with its food products.

The opposition of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada closely followed. It was conceded that the Roosevelt Administration, for all its good neighborliness, could not afford to offend this valuable supporter in an election year.

The economic objection to a reduced tax is that the most-favored-nation clause would result in additional competition for American mines from Africa and Canada. Chile retorts that, for the duration of the war at least, Africa and Canada are too busy on British imperial contracts. It has to acknowledge, however, that the industry as a whole has benefited from the general stimulation of European arms programs.

Nitrate Vital Factor

Nitrate remains as the sure factor in maintaining Chilean exports to the United States, though the fear is repeatedly expressed that the future will see an extension of northern synthetic plants which will reduce possibilities in what is now the first market for the natural fertilizer. Wool is a second-line, relatively substantial export, but Chileans do not believe this product can be sold in the American market. It must continue to be shipped to England or the European continent.

It would be rendering a disservice to Chile-American relationships if one ignored the daily adverse comments on the northern opposition to South American products. Chileans are especially bitter about the failure to reduce the copper tax. Americans are asked to remember they have their biggest South American dollar investment in Chile. It varies from $500,000,000 to $900,000,000 according to the estimates of investors themselves in copper, nitrate, iron, public utilities, and government and municipal bonds. Some have proved good, others bad investments. What is important is that the exports of copper and nitrate only leave in Chile the foreign exchange equivalent to production costs. The difference, largely debt-servicing and profits, goes overseas. Chilean purchasing capacity falls far below the amount of its total exports.

Until synthetic nitrate was invented, this country was the most prosperous in South America. Foreign exchange was copious and the peso at a premium. Today it is almost pathetic to record the relief produced by the promise of a $5,000,000 credit through the Import-Export Bank of Washington. The mutual aim is to use the money in American imports through the Reconstruction and Production corporations, so that Chilean economy will be permanently benefited.

One possibility of creating fresh dollar exchange would be to increase tourist accommodatons in the southern lakeland. The present summer season has again proved an insufficiency of travel and hotel facilities. New hotels and improved railway equipment and motoring roads would induce more visitors.

Civilian Disguise For War Use Scored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Military and naval considerations are a dominant factor in the civilian pilot training program now being conducted in this country by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in cooperation with more than 400 colleges and universities, according to a report published by the Committee on Militarism in Education here Jan. 20.

Prepared by Edwin C. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, and carrying a foreword by Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, the report is entitled "Mars in Civilian Disguise," and is based on a review of testimony offered before Congressional committees by spokesmen representing the C. A. A., the War and Navy Departments.

In his foreword, Professor Dewey declares that "under the name of defense, measures are proposed that have no sense unless the American people are being prepared to engage in war." Since the American people are solidly against war, it is necessary to camouflage this effort, Professor Dewey holds.

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To Friends of Principia in Boston and Vicinity

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of The Principia Upper School, and Mr. Garner E. Hubbell, Dean of Men in The Principia College, will be available for interviews in Boston, at the Hotel Puritan, from Thursday, Jan. 25, through Monday, Jan. 29.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss the Fundamental Aims and Processes of The Principia. Other gatherings at which informal motion pictures of Principia activities will be shown are now being arranged especially for young people. Those interested in attending one or more of these meetings are invited to call Mr. Morgan or Dean Hubbell upon their arrival in Boston on the morning of Jan. 25.

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What War Does to Workers Told in I. L. O. Data on Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Contrary to the belief that war conditions and large-scale mobilization increase employment, information collected by the International Labor Office here shows that in most belligerent countries and in many neutral countries unemployment rose in the first month of the war and still remains at a relatively high level.

Summarizing the effect of the first four months of war from figures voluntarily submitted by various countries, the I. L. O. in a recently published survey lists four reasons for this rise in unemployment:

Trades Close Down

1. Many small enterprises have closed down, and many small trades have been disorganized by mobilization and civilian evacuation.

In France, for example, nearly half of the country's unemployed are concentrated in Paris, a city which has been particularly affected by dislocations of small-scale industry and trade.

2. Large numbers of women workers have arrived in the labor market, many of them forced into job hunting by the mobilization and many more dismissed from employment in the personal service industries.

3. Considerable numbers of salaried employees and workers in occupations such as the building trades have lost their jobs and have not yet been absorbed into the changed economy.

4. In many countries trade restrictions have affected employment in export industries or those which depend on imports for their raw materials.

How They Stand

In Great Britain nearly 200,000 more people were unemployed in mid-October than in mid-August, but by mid-November there was a slight drop of 28,000 as compared with mid-October.

In France, unemployment increased by about 14,000, and in Belgium by over 45,000, in the first month of the war, although, in the latter country, this was followed by a decrease of 29,000 during October.

The percentage of trade unionists unemployed in Denmark rose from 9.5 per cent to 16 per cent by the end of October and to 21.5 per cent by the end of November.

In The Netherlands there was a moderate increase and in Norway a rather substantial rise from 18 per cent in August to 30 per cent in November.

Trade restrictions have thrown many thousands of workers out of employment in Greece. In Germany the number of wholly unemployed persons has remained low, but there appears to have been an increase in short time.

In Switzerland the unemployment situation has remained practically unchanged. Among American countries there has been an increase in Chile but a decrease in Canada and the United States.

The present rate of increase in unemployment, however, has been considerably less rapid than in 1914, the survey states.

The first weeks of the World War in 1914 raised Germany's level of unemployment to such an extent that one-fourth of all the nonmobilized industrial workers were unemployed. And in Great Britain, although no comparable total statistics are available, the Minister of Labor recently declared that "in the second month of the last war the trade union rate of unemployment was more than double what it was before the outbreak."

Optimistic Note

In the United States and in Canada, the survey goes on, there was an attitude of optimism in the first weeks of the present war. Large numbers of unemployed workers were absorbed in industries producing for war needs.

A particularly striking feature of the present situation has been the fact that, paralleling a fairly general increase in total unemployment, shortages of many kinds of skilled labor have been greatly accentuated.

Belgium lacks coal miners. The Netherlands needs skilled workers in several trades. Great Britain and France are concerned with maintaining a sufficient supply of skilled engineers, mechanics, shipbuilders, etc., and Germany is taking steps to assure a reserve of properly trained workers for its industrial needs.

Even in the United States, with its vast reservoir of unemployed workers, skilled labor shortages are already acute in several trades and in various parts of the country.

Ready for Florida-Bound Vacationists

Latest in Railroad Power

These greyhounds of the rails between Washington and Miami, Fla., are seen here just before they went into their winter run. Streamlined and capable of a speed of over 100 miles an hour these Diesel-powered locomotives haul the Seaboard's crack Orange Blossom Specials and the luxury chair-car train, the Silver Meteor.

President Urges More Taxes To Promote Child Welfare

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the White House Conference on Children in a democracy last night that "mere handouts from the Federal Treasury" are not the permanent solution of the needs of the American child and its family.

"I agree with you that public assistance of many kinds is necessary," he said in a discussion of the conference report, which recommended continued or increased federal spending in at least 10 fields. "But I suggest to you that mere grants in aid constitute no permanent solution but that we should address ourselves to two policies:

"First, to increase the average of incomes in the poorer communities and areas, and, second, to an insistence that every community and area pay taxes in accordance with its ability to pay."

When Mr. Roosevelt mentioned "handouts from the Federal Treasury," he turned from his prepared text to comment:

"But I suggest to you that the Federal Treasury has some bottom to it."

Departing far more frequently and more extensively from his text than he usually does, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed at another point that he had read John Steinbeck's novel, "Grapes of Wrath," the story of the mass migration of agricultural workers from the "Dust Bowl" to California.

Homes for "Grapes of Wrath"

Referring to the Columbia Basin development, which is to be irrigated from Grand Coulee Dam after 1942, the President said, "I would like to see Columbia Basin devoted to the care of 500,000 members of 'Grapes of Wrath.'"

Mr. Roosevelt observed that he had been saying for years that one-third of the Nation was ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed, and added that he had been criticized for doing so.

"I have been telling the truth, and you people have sustained me in that statement," he said, referring to the Conference's disclosure of economic conditions among the poorer families of the Nation.

"By admitting it, we are saying that we are going to improve, and why shouldn't we," he said.

Referring to what he said was the failure of many school districts and States to "even pay for good schools," the President declared:

"I would like to put on the front page of every newspaper in the United States the most backward school districts and the most backward school States."

"That's rough treatment," he said, but he added that such advertising would get understanding and sympathy for those areas in the solution of their problems.

Expects to Win Congress

The President referred to the fact, somewhat humorously, that he was having difficulties with Congress, which this week eliminated three White House agencies from the independent offices bill.

"And I think I'm going to win out," the President said with a smile.

Addressing the Conference, in session at the White House, the President said, "Adequate national defense calls for adequate munitions and implements of war and, at the same time, for educated, healthy and happy citizens."

"You tell me in effect," he said, "what I have been talking about for many years—that we are moving forward toward an objective of raising the incomes and living conditions of the poorest third of our population, that we have made some dent on the problem, and that most decidedly we cannot stop and rest on our somewhat meager laurels."

It was there that he interjected his declaration that "mere grants in aid constitute no permanent solution." Earlier, he said:

"After reviewing the record of the past 10 years, your conference finds that we have definitely improved our social institutions and public services. You conclude, and rightly, that to have made progress in a period of hardship and strain proves that America has both strength and courage. But we have still much to do. Too many children are still living under conditions that must be corrected if our democracy is to develop to its highest capacity."

The conference addressed by the President was the fourth in a 30-year series, the first having been held in 1909.

Outlines 10-Year Plan

Preceding the President, Homer Folks, Chairman of the Report Committee, explained the report adopted. It outlined a 10-year program for improving the condition of American childhood by combatting the problems of all the people.

Speaking of the progress of the decade, as did Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Folks said that "for preventive and ameliorative services, we already have the essentials." Now, he added, "the questions of administrative practicability and of financial support move up into the first order of importance.

"Generally speaking, to secure full benefits for all children—and we dare not accept a lesser aim—we must move toward larger geographical units. . . . This means state aid, fiscal and technical, for the next smaller units. It means federal aid, fiscal primarily, but also technical, for the states, and through them the localities."

An even clearer call for further spending was heard in other conference speeches. Mrs. H. W. Ahart, President of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

"Children under a democracy are entitled to all the emoluments that provide necessities of life and opportunities for constructive service to self and the State. It is the duty of Government to take whatever steps are necessary to provide these emoluments."

President Roosevelt, in his speech, indorsed conference proposals which he described as follows:

1. A program for the permanent resettlement of at least 1,000,000 people who are now migratory.

2. A national commission, under private auspices, to study leisure-time needs and recreational resources.

3. Complete service for all women during maternity and for all new-born infants.

4. That I appoint a National Nutrition Committee to review our present knowledge and coordinate our efforts, looking toward the development of nutrition policies based on the newest and best knowledge.

Britain Announces Graf Spee Had Secretly Built Auxiliary

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A secretly-built warship—a combination raider, supply and prison ship—was reported last night to have been the auxiliary vessel which accompanied the Nazi raider Admiral Graf Spee over three oceans and carried 300 prisoners.

A reliable naval source here declared the Graf Spee's auxiliary was the Altmark, a disguised 12,000-ton vessel capable of making 25 knots. She apparently has reached a secret haven with her seamen prisoners, this source indicated.

In London, the British said the supply ship had not been reported for more than a month and it was possible she might have reached a German port. The British described the ship as a tanker.

Authorized sources in Berlin asked how the British knew about conditions on the tanker if they had not seized her. The British said the ship was described by British skippers who were freed from the Graf Spee when she put into Montevideo Harbor last month after a running fight with three British war vessels.

It was said here the last contact between the Altmark and the Admiral Graf Spee occurred Dec. 8, less than a week before the battle off the Uruguayan coast. At that time the Altmark flew the Norwegian flag and bore the name of a vessel of that nationality.

The new warcraft was developed under cover in pre-war Germany and kept hidden until the start of the war, the informant asserted.

Especially built as an auxiliary for Germany's 10,000-ton pocket battleships, she appeared in the guise of an innocent merchantman on the high seas but actually, the source here said, she carried three six-inch guns hidden behind shutters, plus an anti-aircraft gun.

In addition to the armament, the Altmark allegedly is equipped with a large number of prison cells designed to confine the crews of merchantmen sunk by the Altmark or the warship it was accompanying.

The Altmark, flying flags of various nationalities, was reported seen in South Atlantic trade routes by merchantmen who did not suspect her identity, and met German and neutral tankers at designated locations during her cruise with the Admiral Graf Spee.

'Gasmonger' Goes

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Dr. Walter Meerhoff, whose report served as basis for German contentions that members of the Admiral Graf Spee's crew were burned by mustard gas in the Dec. 13 naval battle off Montevideo, was dismissed Jan. 19 by President Alfredo Baldomir from the staff of government operated Pasteur Hospital.

Dr. Meerhoff insisted in articles in the local press that 14 wounded taken off the German pocket battleship after her fight with three British cruisers showed effects of gas. An Uruguayan medican commission appointed at the request of the British Legation disputed Dr. Meerhoff.

Dr. Meerhoff's dismissal was based on charges that he "aspersed the Uruguyan State, compromised the good faith of the Government and cast doubt on Uruguyan neutrality."

Key States Are Being Lined Up For Roosevelt—Just in Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A substantial and perhaps decisive bloc of state delegations pledged to support a third term for President Roosevelt is being quietly rolled up by New Deal politicians.

While Cabinet orators such as Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Attorney General Robert Jackson, lately have been providing most of the words and music for a possible third term, a not inconsiderable parade of state political leaders has been quietly trekking to the White House. These political leaders have been leaving on the President's desk perhaps unsolicited but as yet unrejected pledges to support Mr. Roosevelt at the Democratic national convention.

In New Deal circles it is claimed that the President can already count on a delegate strength of 300 of the 551 votes necessary for a majority. At the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in 1936 the Party discarded its long-standing rule requiring a two-thirds vote for nomination and now a bare majority, as with the Republicans, is sufficient.

Illinois and Ohio in Bag?

This week Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago strode out of the White House Executive Offices and tossed the assurance to newspaper correspondents that the "Illinois delegation would be for Roosevelt whether he wanted it or not," and at the same time Arthur L. Limbach, Democratic State Chairman in Ohio, announced that his State's delegates would be available to the President.

In estimating their delegate strength third-term advocates claim New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio as the basic structure of their influence and this bloc itself provides 398 votes at the convention. Either openly or secretly they also claim Michigan, California, Florida, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Washington in the "assured" column.

Regardless of the President's ultimate intentions and assisted by his continuing silence, the movement to keep Mr. Roosevelt in office, propelled by various motives, is active and in the words of one New Deal politician, it is gaining sufficient delegate strength so that a "bandwagon blitzkrieg" can be burst upon the convention with sufficient force to carry the day.

The President Has Yet to Speak

Even if the New Dealers are not over-optimistic in their estimates and this advance corraling of delegates holds its lines in the convention, it is premature to say, it is impossible to say, that President Roosevelt will or will not be the candidate.

Numerous of his closest friends affirm that he genuinely does not wish to run and that only an unforseeable crisis of major proportions in the war—a crisis out of which his nomination would be welcome rather than forced—would cause him to stand again.

Not a few observers believe that the prospect of being able to receive a third nomination will be a genuine factor in causing the President to decline it since it would be easier for a man of Mr. Roosevelt's temperament to refuse a nomination because he did not want it rather than to have to turn it down because others were keeping it from him.

Farm Board Urged For Canada To Ascertain Costs

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Need of a Federal agricultural board to ascertain average cost of raising farm produce, and with powers to set minimum prices, was urged by Robert Gardiner in his presidential address to the United Farmers of Alberta convention here. Necessity of imposing taxes to meet the objective of such a board was stressed.

"We need higher prices than what we are receiving for farm produce exported in order to meet the average cost of production," said the Excel farmer.

"We know that the export price at present determines the price of those commodities consumed in Canada," he said.

"In order to make up the difference between the minimum price set for farm produce consumed in Canada and the price received for that portion exported, it would be necessary to impose processing and such other taxes as may be necessary."

Canada Weighs War Activities; Question Forms Political Crux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 20—Canada's political pattern for the next four or five years will probably be traced during the next four or five months at the session of Parliament which opens on Thursday.

The House of Commons will convene for what is generally believed to be the last sitting before a federal election, unofficially set for the spring. At the head of his strong Liberal majority—the party occupies 170 seats of the 245—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will give an accounting of his stewardship as it relates to Canada's war effort.

He will be able to tell the House that there are two contingents, comprising almost a full division, of the Canadian Active Service Corps now in training at Aldershot. He will be able to point to the Empire Air Scheme in which the Dominion is to play an important part as a training ground for fliers and a production plant for airplanes.

He will be able to tell of efforts to swing industry and agriculture into wartime production alignment. The recent war loan, the first to be floated and which was heavily over-subscribed, will also have a place in the Administration's record of achievement. The loan was for $200,000,000. Mr. King will be able to inform the House that a second division is being recruited, equipped, and trained. He will be able to tell in part what steps are being taken for the protection of the country's shores against the enemy.

Little Resort to Publicity

Not only the House but the nation as a whole will welcome this accounting, for Mr. King, never a fireside-chatter, has been even more reticent since the outbreak of war in September. For 10 days after its beginning he held no conference with the press as a body and since that time he has delegated the task of informing the public regarding progress to his ministers or to anonymous radio spokesmen.

It is certain that the Prime Minister will be the target of criticism when he comes before the House. Notice has already been served in several quarters that there is dissatisfaction with the Government's accomplishments. The Opposition Leader, Dr. R. J. Manion, Conservative chieftain, has charged that there has been laxity in the arrangement of allowances for the dependents of soldiers.

From the Ontario Legislature came blasts of criticism from the leaders of both parties. Premier Mitchell Hepburn, for some years a critic of the Federal Government led by Mr. King, accused the Administration of lack of action and charged that they had been tardy in supplying the men with warm clothing for winter wear.

Charges of Inefficiency

Col. George Drew, leader of the Conservative Opposition, said that everywhere one heard expressions of disgust with "inefficiency" at Ottawa. Colonel Drew joined his political opponent in condemnation of the Federal Government for what he believed to be lack of action and industry in the prosecution of the war.

This criticism by party leaders had its culmination in a condemnation by the Legislature of the manner in which the Federal Government was prosecuting the war. Canada's war effort was lacking in vigor, the members voted in supporting by a vote of 4 to 10, a resolution introduced by Premier Hepburn in the heat of the bitter three-day debate.

The fact that 10 of Mr. Hepburn's party associates openly rebelled against his plea to support him and the added fact that many refrained from having their votes recorded, choosing instead to walk from the House, threw into bolder relief the contrasting loyalties within the party. The line of demarcation between Mackenzie King Liberals and Hepburn Liberals is now more clearly drawn than ever before.

The rebellion in the ranks of the Ontario Party has given rise to speculation regarding the role which Mr. Hepburn may play in the campaign which will be waged against Mr. King and his administration. While the feud is of long standing and Mr. Hepburn is severely critical of his erstwhile leader there is still no hint that he will use his influence in the Federal field, and indeed there is nothing to indicate that it would be great outside of Ontario in a general election.

Time for Closer Examination

Records prior to September, 1939, will not likely carry much weight at this session or in the campaign to follow as political destinies are shaped in the heat of the coming debates. For it promises to be a far more outspoken House that will soon convene than the obedient and malleable gathering which met at the war session of last fall. The idea then was to get things under way, to pledge Canada's fealty and assistance to the Empire through a declaration of war.

The war is no longer new and the time has come, in the minds of many members, to examine what has been done and to look for what has been left undone. By the standards of wartime policy and wartime achievement the parties will be judged. What has gone before will be overshadowed by the gravity and importance of the task at hand—the successful prosecution of the war. Canada is united in this from coast to coast. Any hint of disagreement was removed by the Quebec vote last fall. The country is looking for the government which can conduct the war effort in the most efficient manner.

This important session may be an opportunity for the Conservatives, long in the doldrums, to convince the Nation that they can do the job.

Then, too, their criticism may start a movement for national government such as Canada had in the World War. There is the feeling among many observers, a feeling to which Colonel Drew gave voice in the Ontario Legislature, that there is much which has not been told. When the full story of the war effort, or as much as can be told, is revealed the Nation will be in a position to judge and to select its administration for the next term.

Scant Hope for Radicals

There is certainly no room for radical parties in Canada at the present time. Civic elections have repudiated Communist candidates who in other years had polled large votes. Fascist-minded groups, never strong, were never weaker. There is a chance, however, that out of this session the reform parties such as the C. C. F., Social Credit or the New Democracy party of W. D. Herridge may rise with the sort of leadership that will appeal to the majority but there has been no indication of a swing from the two traditional parties at this critical time.

A sign that the Government is looking ahead to the postwar years and is planning social legislation of far-reaching effect, was given by the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, in his approach to the provinces for their consent to constitutional amendments which would make unemployment insurance possible. It is believed that inquiries will go first to Alberta, Quebec, and New Brunswick, which rejected the suggestion of two years ago. A simple amendment to the British North America Act, transferring the necessary authority to the Federal Government, is all that is needed to permit Ottawa to proceed.

Linked to this move is the forthcoming report of the commission on Federal-Provincial Relations. Formed under Newton Rowell the commission finished its work, to be presented in 32 volumes, under Dr. Joseph Sirois.

Recommendations regarding the allocation of authority as between the Provincial and Federal Governments is expected to be contained in the exhaustive report.

Some tax changes are believed to be among the Government's plans. It has been predicted that exemptions from income tax will be lowered and that corporation tax schedules will be revised in an attempt to bring more revenue to the Government which is spending and will spend according to its 1940 plans, about $1,000,000 a day on the war.

Pope's Reply to President Sees Many Peace Obstacles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Pope Pius XII advised President Roosevelt today that the immediate chances for peace were reduced to a "slight probability" by "stubborn obstacles" which "become daily more difficult to surmount."

The Pope called upon the "friends of peace" to "visualize" the seriousness of these obstacles and the improbability of cessation of war "so long as the present state of the opposing forces remains essentially unchanged."

These expressions and a hope for the eventual attainment of peace were made in a letter to the President. The letter, made public simultaneously here and in Rome, was delivered to the White House by Archbishop Cicognani, the apostolic delegate in Washington.

Reply to Roosevelt

It was a reply to a communication of Dec. 23 in which President Roosevelt disclosed he was sending to the Pope a personal representative, Myron C. Taylor, to assist in "our parallel endeavors for peace."

It bespoke a "providential help," the Pope said, when the President at Christmas time placed himself in the vanguard "of those who would promote peace" and succor the victims of war.

"It is," the Pontiff declared, "an exemplary act of fraternal and hearty solidarity between the New and the Old World in defense against the chilling breath of aggressive and deadly Godless and anti-Christian tendencies, that threaten to dry up the fountainhead, whence civilization has come and drawn its strength."

In such circumstances, the Pope said, using the plural pronoun as in all papal utterances, "we shall find a special satisfaction" in receiving a personal representative from Mr. Roosevelt.

The Pope chose to ignore criticism by some Protestants in this country that Mr. Taylor's mission appeared to be a step toward a union of church and state. Mr. Taylor, now in Florida, has not indicated when he will sail.

Hopes for Peace

Pope Pius vaguely placed in the future the time when peace might be achieved. He wrote:

"When that day dawns—and we would like to hope that it is not too far distant—on which the roar of battle will lapse into silence and there will arise the possibility of establishing a true and sound peace dictated by the principles of justice and equity, only he will be able to discern the path that should be followed who unites with high political power a clear understanding of the voice of humanity along with a sincere reverence for the divine precepts of life as found in the gospel of Christ.

"Only men of such moral stature will be able to create the peace, that will compensate for the incalculable sacrifices of this war and clear the way for a comity of nations, fair to all, efficacious and sustained by mutual confidence.

"We are fully aware of how stubborn the obstacles are that stand in the way of attaining this goal, and how they become daily more difficult to surmount.

Labors for Peace

"And if the friends of peace do not wish their labors to be in vain, they should visualize distinctly the seriousness of these obstacles, and the consequently slight probability of immediate success so long as the present state of the opposing forces remains essentially unchanged."

President Roosevelt sent nearly identical letters last Christmas to the Pope, to Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, as a Protestant leader, and to Rabbi Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

In the letters, Mr. Roosevelt said it was well to encourage a "closer association between those in every part of the world—those in religion and those in government—who have a common purpose."

Swiss Policies Displease Reich

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, touched off a furore in Switzerland Jan. 20 by distributing through its Swiss service a scathing attack on the country's "two neutralities" by the Berliner Börsen-Zeitung.

The fact that DNB carried the Berlin newspaper's comment in Switzerland led many observers to believe that it might be a beginning of a German campaign against the Swiss.

The newspaper took to task the Swiss for banning the pro-Nazi Neue Basler Zeitung of Basel Dec. 28. The newspaper was charged here with "continually compromising Switzerland's independence and neutrality by their attitudes."

Börsen-Zeitung said the banned newspaper, which had 70,000 circulation in Germany and only a few thousand in Switzerland, was "suppressed for having too much understanding of the German viewpoint."

On the other hand, it charged that Switzerland tolerated other newspapers "which are in complete accord with the British and French desire to destroy German unity."

Penthouse Skating If There Are Skates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A combination of cold weather and generosity on the part of warm-hearted New Yorkers has brought a flash of skates to the roof of the Kips Bay Boys' Club, Inc., where, high above the roofs and streets of Manhattan, boys from the poorer sections of New York's middle East Side are having plenty of fun.

When the weather settled down for a long run of below freezing temperatures here, G. D. Younger, managing director of the Club, decided to expand its activities by flooding and freezing the roof. This was done, but it soon developed that only a handful of the Club's 2,000 youthful members had skates. Then there followed an appeal to all who had old or useless skates and, while a large number are still needed, enough were obtained to give the boys some chance to see just what this thing called skating meant.

Right now the Club is hoping that additional New Yorkers will find it possible to send the Club a few more pairs so that no boy will have to wait too long for his turn.

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Civilians Plan Programs For Singapore Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement —Although the British Empire has been at war more than four months, this Gibraltar of the Orient remains comparatively quiet, tense beneath the surface, visibly stronger in man power and defense, while awaiting a future of unknown possibilities.

Among new problems, none is more pressing than how to bring together the civilian and the soldier. In the old days when the garrison was small this problem was not acute. There were ample facilities for most of the troops, and the civilian could go his way and the soldier his—and never the twain would meet very much.

But today all this has radically changed. Most of the garrisons are many miles from the city, and when the soldiers can come in they want a good time. This they find difficult to have on their scant pay.

A movement is therefore on foot foot whereby the civilians will attempt to meet the soldier socially, and give him a better time than he can at present have—either by means of his own resources, or through the various Service clubs. This is a far more important matter than many of the older residents in this city yet realize, who have to break down age-old prejudices, and it is not going to be easy to do this.

Minor Adjustments Made

Those who live here go their private way, making war adjustments that are minor in comparison with those in some other parts of the Empire. Ordinarily residents feel constantly the censorship on entertainments, public speeches, and the press.

Newspapers are only beginning to recover from effects of the war's beginning. They suffered much at first. Staffs were depleted, paper stocks seemed due to run low, and advertisements fell off. By dint of hard work, the papers have been able to weather the storm. Even yet, mails are often late, while cables are delayed both in and out of the colony.

Radio listeners continue to pick up programs from everywhere in the world.

It is not easy to say exactly how far the war has affected business. Prices have gone up. Gasoline is nearly a dollar a gallon. (The Straits Settlement dollar is now 46 cents U. S.)

Many persons are making plenty of money, and the prevailing prices of tin and rubber and the fact that record shipments have left this country must indicate that business is not stagnant.

Little Certainty on Prices

On the other hand, traders complain that they do not at present know where they are, when they may receive supplies, and at what price these supplies will be invoiced when they do arrive. There is, however, much the same face on things that there usually is—and the businessman is rather like the English farmer who is never satisfied with the state of the weather.

The colony has not been exactly in the middle of a slump during the past few years, but prosperity has been held off by struggles of tin and rubber, the two staple products. The unemployed have been set to straightening out curving roads. The traveler about modern Malaya will probably be amazed at the amount of roadwork that is now going on all over the country.

Malaya is an ideal touring ground for the motorist, especially if he chooses his hours of travel. The country is always green, and there are few dusty roads, and at nearly any hour of the day it is quite cool.

Women have found something to occupy their spare time. All over Malaya parties of knitters may be seen at work.

Governor Talks Over Radio

Broadcasts by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, have brought him into homes in a way he has never been before. His messages have added to the respect in which he is held.

Work proceeded steadily on the new motion picture theater even while war rumors increased, and the Cathay is now completed as an up-to-the-minute cinema palace.

Because films had been banned by the censor, Singapore wondered if it would be able to see "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy." Would the German Consul-General again have his way as it is alleged that he did in the case of "Bengal Lancer"? The Appeal Board gave way and the spy picture was shown in a tense atmosphere. It has had the longest run of any film save the Tarzan series, and in view of the mixed population here that is surprising.

Another subject for comment has been the new Supreme Court building. It has lately been opened, and one of the finest structures in this part of the world now takes its regular place in the scheme of things, but its architecture is under criticism.

When not seen at close quarters, the dome which surmounts the building does not appear too ungraceful, but a distant view indicates that the dome has been placed on a building far too small for it. It is when the interior is explored that one is surprised, for no sign of the dome appears.

About such things censored correspondence columns can and do speak. At the Singapore Rotary Club they have recently had an exposition on the art of public speaking. Seldom has such attention been paid to a discourse at the Club, and yet the subject was almost abstruse and difficult for many members whose English is not their strong point. That such things are still going on in this city is good. It shows, indeed, that there is still sanity left.

Kind of Peace France Wants Said to Rest on Allied 'Co-op'

MONTREAL (CP)—Count Robert de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada, believes the sort of peace France desires will be possible only if the present co-operation between France and Great Britain is continued successfully after the war.

Count de Dampierre told the Montreal Canadian Club this co-operation now constitututes a marvelous instrument of war which, after peace has been restored, should remain as close and as trustful as it is today.

"This co-operation of two great empires which ask nothing of anyone, and want, for themselves and for others, only the opportunity of leading a free live devoted to useful work, and not punctuated by the steps of marching legions, will, in the world of tomorrow, ensure the supremacy—for all time, let us hope—of our Christian civilization with its principles of humanity, of solidarity, of progress, and of peace."

The Minister said that when the time comes to draw up the terms of peace, those responsible "will certainly have sufficient imagination to find solutions which will satisfy at the same time our desire for equal justice for all and our imperative need of permanent security."

He saw reflected in the words of the French philosopher, Pascal, the kind of peace France seeks: "Justice without might is a contradiction, because there are always evil men; might without justice stands accused. Justice and might should go hand in hand; we should therefore see that what is just is strong, and that what is strong is just."

Count de Dampierre said a French writer had expressed the situation aptly when he declared that "Germany is entitled to be Germany, but her right in that respect should end there."

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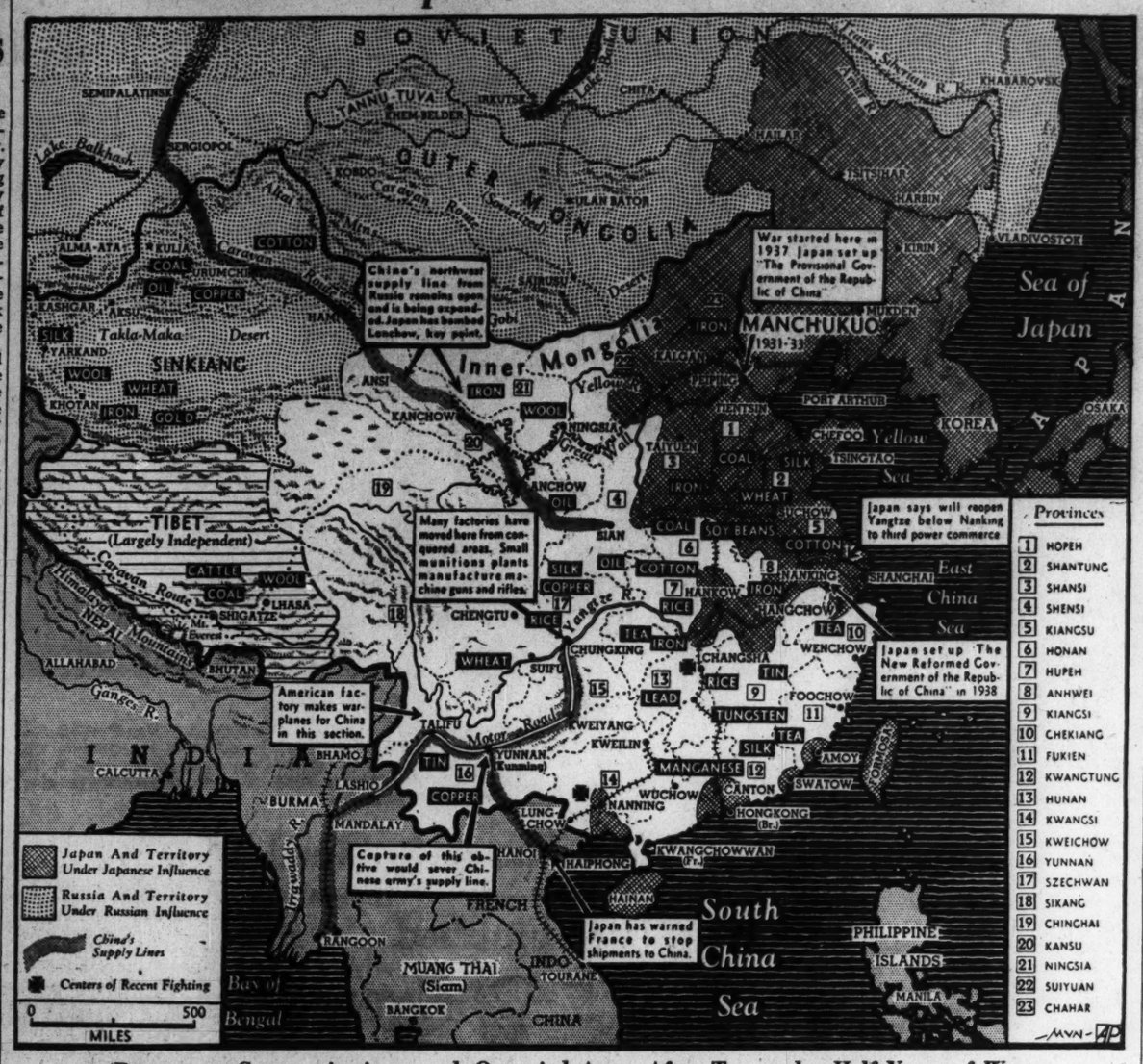
Reasons for Japan's Thrust in Southern China



Resources, Communications, and Occupied Areas After Two and a Half Years of War

Effects of Japanese pincer strategy clearly emerge from comparisons of Nanning in South China with Changsha in Central China. Japan apparently plans to pinch off the coastal area south of Shanghai. Another pincer closes in from the northwest at Lanchow.

China Sends Troops South Against Japanese Pincer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is pouring man power southward for relief of that part of China that clings by its finger tips to the south Pacific coast while one arm of a vast Japanese pincer closes in from the sea and smashes a French-owned railway.

[Associated Press dispatches from Honk Kong said the Chinese claimed that Japanese outer defenses of Canton were crumbling following one of the most serious setbacks inflicted on the invaders in the two and one-half year old war.

The Chinese said a ring of steel virtually had been completed around Canton, held by the Japanese since October, 1938.

The Japanese have been pushed back 50 miles since a series of retreats in Kwangtung Province forced them to begin a retreat from Yingtak, important communication center on the Canton-Hankow Railway 80 miles north of Canton, the Chinese declared.]

Chinese contend that the southern drive is checked.

Both France and China are protesting Japan's latest act of aggression. The bombed railway extends northward from French Indo-China to Yunnanfu, focal point of Chinese resistance in South China since the fall of Nanning on Nov. 24.

Japanese airmen carefully avoided violating French territory. Yet Frenchmen financed, built, and operate the railway, in co-operation with the Chinese. Damage inflicted includes the wrecking of a bridge 45 miles north of the border, and holes in the line at several other points.

Called a Military Line

In reply to a French protest, the Japanese Foreign Minister told Ambassador Charles Henry in Tokyo that the carrying of war materials for China exposed the line to bombardment.

Land action in the wake of air bombardment along the border of Indo-China points to the conclusion that Japanese tacticians are pursuing a German strategy of holding the center while closing in from both flanks.

For the moment, action centers on the southern flank. At the same time, bombers far to the northwest intensify attacks on Lanchow, Captial of Kansu Province, on the great Asian highway by which Russian war materials flow into China. In one attack the Japanese used 99 planes. Chinese, flying Russian-made fighters, claimed downing three and damaging 10 of the attackers.

Troop movements in the north do not indicate an extensive closing in by that arm of the pincers. Japan seems satisfied for the present to try cutting China off from Russian supplies. As a defense measure supplementing the new Chungking-Moscow air line, a second air connection with Russia is announced via Tibet and Turkestan.

Heavy Infantry Fighting

The southern pincer arm offers more immediate advantage to the invaders. Should Japanese troops succeed in their present drive inland from Nanning, the way would be prepared for encircling the entire coastal region still held by Chinese troops outside of the main ports.

Imperial Guards from the Emperor's Palace at Tokyo are taking part in the Kwantung Province drive, described by a Shanghai spokesman as related to the coming celebration Feb. 11 of the Empire's legendary founding 2,600 years ago.

Chinese Clash Averted

Kwangsi Province endured heavy bombing. Chinese claimed 21 Japanese planes shot down over Liuchow.

Sporadic fighting continued elsewhere. In Suiyuan Province the Japanese repelled a daring Chinese attack on Paotouchen.

Japanese warships bombarded the entrance to Ningpo south of Shanghai. Ichang, 175 air miles inland from Hankow, was named among cities bombarded.

Problems of assimilating new Communist troops in older armies caused a feud within the forces of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, but compromises averted a serious clash.

Finance Minister H. H. Kung assured China that finances were sound and there was no danger of inflation.

Britain temporarily closed Hong Kong harbor and is withdrawing two more gunboats from the Yangtze, leaving only three of the original 13.

Chinese-Japanese debates over casualties turn up glaring differences. In 2½ years of war, Japan admits losing 70,000 solders in action, while claiming Chinese losses of 1,218,462. China contends that Japanese casualties total 1,464,400 with 40 per cent of these killed or wounded. The rest are accounted for by various incapacities.

Norway and Denmark Aid Scandinavian Solidarity

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Declarations of Norway and Denmark that they are prepared to defend their independence were regarded widely today as new evidence of Scandinavian solidarity.

Observers compared both, in tone at least, with the statement of Swedish Premier Per Albin Hansson Thursday that "the idea of northern collaboration is by no means shipwrecked."

The lower house of the Danish Parliament yesterday voted unanimously that Denmark's neutrality "must be maintained" and its independence defended.

The pronouncement was intended partly to correct impressions left abroad by Premier Thovald Stauning, who had said in a New Year's radiocast that Denmark might be unwilling to offer armed resistance in the event of attack.

Norway Echoes Stand

The Danish stand was echoed in Norway by Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold, who told the Norwegian Parliament any attacks on that Nation would be resisted.

The Danish press, with one voice, approved Parliament's vote. Some urged that the Government take steps to show it was in earnest.

"It was high time that the lower house was saying something," the newspaper National Tidende declared. "It was impossible to maintain an official Danish silence, especially after what happened in the rest of the north. . . .

Words Not Enough

"The real value of the resolution will be seen from what measures are taken now. The resolution must convert itself into something more tangible than the ink with which the Parliament paper is printed."

The Berlingske Tidende commented that no country can be defended "with words alone" and declared "good intention will not do it either."

"The resolution yesterday," it said, "will strengthen confidence and the expectation that the Government and Parliament will understand and deal according to the demands of the time and the needs of the country."

Statistical evidence indicated the extent of private Swedish aid to Finland, including contributions of 62,000,000 kronor (about $15,000,000) by Swedish industry and of the equivalent of almost $10,000,000 by popular subscriptions.

Gifts of clothes, food, and other necessities have totaled 2,000 tons so far. August Lindberg, President of the central organization of Swedish trade unions, returning from a survey in Finland, announced Swedish workers would be sent as quickly as possible to help in Finnish industry.

Oats for Finland

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 20 (AP)—Evidence of definite aid for Finland in its struggle with Russia was indicated on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday when it became apparent that export interests with Finnish connections were picking up quantities of Canadian oats and oat products.

Observers estimated the exporters had purchased 200,000 bushels of oats in the coarse grain pit. These traders also said the same export dealers had been making good purchases of oats in the pit for the last two or three days.

Other grain trade authorities said orders from Finland for more than 5,000,000 pounds of Canadian rolled oats have been filled from stocks located in the United States. It was indicated the rolled oats were sold by United States milling companies from stocks held in bond at American lake ports, chiefly Buffalo, and that the supplies would start overseas shortly. Reliable sources said the rolled oats are being paid for out of the United States Finnish Relief Fund.

Film Companies Seek Preference for Chains

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thirteen major motion picture companies asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Jan. 19 to dismiss a preliminary injunction restraining them from giving preference to chain operated theaters over independent theaters in releasing first-run pictures.

William A. Schnader and Morris Wolf, attorneys for the motion picture companies, told the Court a ruling made last November by District Court Judge William H. Kirkpatrick was invalid and unenforceable. Major companies, they contended, have the right for the "good" of the industry to decide themselves who their "customers" should be.

Berlin's Artificial Moonlight

BERLIN (AP)—Artificial moonlight is helping brighten the way in blacked-out Berlin the long winter nights.

Here's how it works: At nightfall little ultra-violet ray lights are turned on and their rays are reflected against curb stones, street corners, walls and fences painted with a light grey luminous paint.

The result is a soft silvery-yellow light which conforms with black-out orders because it is not visible from above, even to low-flying planes.

Potsdamerplatz, one of Berlin's busiest downtown squares, glows nightly under this man-made moonlight, facilitating traffic and guiding pedestrians in safety zones.

The lighting effect—cheap, durable and efficient—is a by-product of artificial tar production and was developed by the German Dye Trust.

Numerous other luminous paints have been worked out by chemists of the Dye Trust. For instance, blackout lights may be had in such colors as violet, green, blue, yellow, orange and red.

These paints have replaced simple whitewash which was daubed on curbs, lamp posts and sidewalks when the war brought on strict nightly blackouts.

Show windows, movie theater fronts and facades of other public places soon will be luminous-painted to help liven up the streets at night.

Another adaptation to wartime conditions is the switch by many motorists from gasoline to gas. A slight alteration of the carburetor is all that is necessary for the change in fuels.

The gas, a by-product of synthetic gasoline production, was being used by 40,000 heavy trucks and omnibuses in Germany at the end of December.

Private motorists likewise have turned in ever-increasing numbers to the fuel substitute, which they carry in steel cylinders on rear luggage racks.

Right now there is a problem for gas users because of a scarcity of gas-filling stations, but the authorities say this difficulty will be overcome shortly with completion of numerous new stations throughout Germany.

Albania Is Balkan Spearhead And Economic Prize for Italy

ROME (AP) — Premier Mussolini has made Albania the spearhead of Italian influence in the Balkans in the nine months since his troops took the little country from King Zog.

In addition Albania has become a definite cog in Italy's economic self-sufficiency program, and promises to be one of the richest of all of Premier Mussolini's territorial acquisitions, especially in iron and chromium metals.

Italy's armed forces have been firmly implanted in Albania. Fascism has been imposed on the people. The natural resources have been estimated and their intensive development has been ordered.

Reports from foreign and Italian agents alike in Tirana say the country is quiet. They report an absence of open dissent to the Fascist regime.

Has Strategic Value

While Albania promises to be of considerable economic value to Italy as a source of raw materials lacking on the Peninsula, its chief value just now is its strategic position.

Not only did Premier Mussolini gain control of the mouth of the Adriatic in seizing Albania last April, but he made Italy a Balkan power—the strongest of all Balkan powers, the Italians say.

The number of Italian troops in Albania is a military secret, but it is known that 30,000 were sent there in the first expeditionary force of occupation. Foreign observers subsequently estimated that as many as 80,000 were garrisoned there.

When war broke out in Europe, Italy wtihdrew its garrisons from the Greek frontier to show Premier Mussolini's desire to avert any threat of conflict in the Balkans.

There has been nothing to indicate whether some of these troops were returned to Italian soil. Reports reaching diplomatic circles say Italian troops still are on or near the Yugoslav frontier, while others are busy helping build new roads, along with thousands of Albanian laborers.

Peace by Force of Arms

Since Italian relations are excellent with Yugoslavia, as well as with Greece, it is assumed that the troops are maintained in Albania to keep the Balkans peaceful by a display of force. Premier Mussolini has said that armed strength is one of the best guarantees of peace.

If Premier Mussolini felt himself called on to police the Balkans against a Soviet Russian or other menace, Albania would provide a convenient starting point for the job.

Italians have blamed King Zog for losing his country by failing to win popularity among his subjects. The Fascist Administration has sought to win the sympathy of the people by doing what it said King Zog should have done with the millions of Italian money which were lent to him.

Shiploads of wheat have been sent to Albania to feed the poverty-stricken populace. Employment has been provided on public works, particularly the building of roads which would be useful in war as in peace.

Riches for Industries

In return for its investment in Albania, Italy intends to obtain riches for its industries that are struggling to become self-sufficient in a Europe suffering from the economic restrictions of war.

Zenone Benini, Undersecretary of State for Albanian affairs, reports considerable deposits of iron ore, chromium metals and other minerals. Italy has taken Albanian oil for some time. Although the oil output is insufficient by far to fill Italy's needs and experts say the gasoline yield is low, new wells are being drilled, or prospected, to increase the flow.

Mr. Benini estimated that Albania could yield 20,000,000 tons of iron ore which could be used in the manufacture of all types of steel.

Premier Mussolini has ordered the digging of mines to produce 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year and the erection of a steel mill in Albania to work the ore.

Reclamation Planned

Chromium deposits are estimated at 500,000 tons, enough for Italy's needs for 10 years. The deposits of copper pyrites are estimated at 5,000,000 tons.

More intensive cultivation of Albanian land also is planned, along with extension of the agricultural area by reclaiming the Durazzo marshlands. Experiments have started in the growing of cotton, flax and corn on a 10,000 hectare (24,710 acre) area in the Kavaja region. A beet sugar refinery is under construction.

Mr. Benini estimated that 25,000 men were at work on public works. These include a network of roads, which are to total more than 2,000 kilometers (1,200 miles) and improvement of the ports of Durazzo, Valona, San Giovanni di Media and Porto Edda, until recently Santi Quaranta, renamed in honor of Premier Mussolini's daughter

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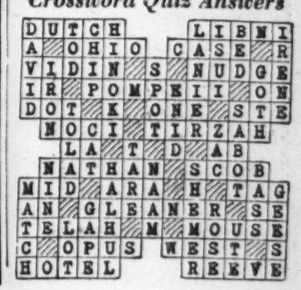
Crossword Quiz Answers



Reich Universities Held Sources of Instability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KONIGSBERG, Germany — While German universities occupy little of the limelight at the moment, there are increasing signs that all is not well in that important branch of the national life. When the need comes for the National Socialist regime to look to its foundations, it is liable to find in the universities a perhaps unexpected source of instability.

When in 1933 the inscription above the Königsberg University was changed from "Dedicated to the search for truth" to "All knowledge must serve the German people"—a change typifying the new attitude toward the universities—it was not at first clear how this change would affect the faculties and student bodies of the Universities. It is only by close association with the universities that the damage done can be readily seen.

The damage has been done mainly among the students of liberal arts—not a large group relatively speaking, and not very vociferous, being glad for the most part to stand aside in the quiet of the study, while politicians and propagandists determine the methods and ideas of the new state. But it is a group of unfettered thinkers whose influence on the German Nation has been out of all proportion to its size, and the absence of that influence is robbing the Nation of one of its surest foundations.

Oppression and Mistrust

One's first impression in a German university today is the feeling of oppression and mistrust that clouds the relations between students and professors, and even the relations among the students themselves. The effect of the great book-burning orgy of 1933 when all books banned by the Nazis were consigned to the flames, has by no means worn off.

Many of the students have had their homes searched and their private libraries "purged" of "objectionable" books—an experience little calculated to give confidence to truth-seeking youth. One student stated that he had books hidden in the forest to escape the eye of the police. Moreover most of the professors have colleagues who have been eliminated for deviations from the official norm—a fact which acts as a continual source of intimidation and reminds those remaining of the necessity of keeping in line.

The Dean of one university told this correspondent that the social side of student life in Germany today was difficult and bare. The former fraternities, which had organized systems of discussion and scholarly research had been dissolved, he said, their picturesque fraternity houses with carved oaken tables sold. In their place are new student groups occupied solely with political problems. The new groups have the attitude of those who accept unquestionably the ideas communicated to them. A great deal of their time in spent on physical training, especially boxing. The vacations are often spent in camps, training in "war sports," intended to prepare them to face the exertions demanded by war-time conditions.

Values Impaired

It seemed to this correspondent that the students generally would have been ready to go through with the hard training and to miss the amenities of social life if the essential spiritual values of university life had been left unimpaired.

Serious students are much concerned about the "superficializing" of university thought through the Goebbels propaganda and the Rosenberg philosophy. Although the latter, who is the official philosopher of the Nazi State, says his works represent only his views as a private citizen, yet the Rosenberg philosophy has been made indispensable in German education.

One famous professor stated his opinion that students were incapable of acquiring a sufficiently broad historical point of view to judge the problems involved in the construction of the Third Reich for themselves and that they must be guided through restrictions and choice of ideas by those in power. One student commented on this: "The Professor forgets that we students want to be the doctor ourselves some day." Another student said: "If we can sacrifice ourselves on the field of battle, we should be capable of understanding why."

Studies in Secret

Some of the students and the more liberal professors try to console themselves with the belief that ideas really cannot be suppressed—that there is a sort of strange chemistry of the spirit which always brings the real seeker into contact with the type of knowledge which he prefers. They quote the secret loaning of forbidden books. Others, however, feel that ideas are liable to stagnate if not refreshed by teachers and books.

One student, who had begun his course under the old system and completed it under the new said: "I studied to be a Christian Christian, but found that only German Christians could pass the examination."

Intolerance almost inevitably creeps in among the students themselves. A girl student leader took photographs of the university students taking part in a religious procession and sent the photographs to Berlin.

After talking with many students about their problems in relation to the state, it seemed to this correspondent that despite the effects of Nazi intolerance upon the loyalty and love of some of the best professors and students, there is little inclination on the part of these people, at present, to organize a liberal opposition movement. These people feel that the regime must develop clearer signs of weakness in itself, before opposition could be profitable.

Winners of the Gilmore-Yosemite Run

Art Streib

Their Cars Showed the Way in Road Test

Here are the delighted winners of the recent Gilmore-Yosemite run gathered on the trophy platform in Yosemite National Park. Standing, left to right, are Allen W. Fleming, Packard Super 8; Horace M. Jones, Lincoln Zephyr; H. N. Kyser, Studebaker President; W. R. Knopp, Mercury; Andy Henderson, Nash Lafayette; Curley Crawford, Willys; seated, left to right, J. E. Van Sant, Studebaker Champion; Earl B. Gilmore, President of the Gilmore Oil Company; William Martin, Studebaker Commander; and J. D. Bowersock, Nash Ambassador Eight. All of the drivers are wearing their all-star award sweaters.

Improvement in Autos Shown by Road Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif. — Evidence that America's 1940 automobile models are better performers and more economical in operation than last year's models was indicated in the recent annual stock-car road test from Los Angeles, sponsored by the Gilmore Oil Company, under supervision of the American Automobile Association.

Results of the 306.5-mile run in all kinds of weather included: average mileage for all 28 cars was boosted by one mile a gallon of gasoline over the 1939 record; average running time for all cars was the fastest in the history of the run that was started in 1916; and every car to start the mileage classic finished well ahead of the allotted time.

Studebaker increased its 1939 prestige by winning the first three places in the sweepstakes classification, the first time any company has done so. Cars are judged on the ton-mileage basis, computed by multiplying the weight of the car in tons, times the miles traveled, and dividing by the number of gallons of gasoline used.

Studebaker's Commander, the middle-price model, defended its 1939 sweepstakes title by winning over the field of 28, average 54.750 ton-miles per gallon. Close on its heels were its sister models, the higher-price President, with 54.573 ton-miles per hour, and the lower-price Champion, 53.448.

In addition to the open or sweepstakes competition among all entries, there is a competition according to "price division"; these range from Class A with three Willys models, to Class I, with the Packard Super "8" and the Chrysler Crown Imperial. The Champion won Class B. the Commander in Class E, and the President in Class F.

While the 28 entries fairly well cover the field of American car manufacturc, the absence of other makes is generally explained by a widely-held opinion that there are other things to an automobile besides its fuel consumption; thus some manufacturers keep out of the competition in order to minimize any incomplete measuring stick. Even those models which do not win in the annual run are defended on grounds that there is only a hair-splitting difference in fuel consumption in some cases.

All entries used the same kind of gasoline and oil, purchased by A. A. A. officials from a regular Gilmore dealer. A week prior to the run, A. A. A. officials in Gilmore sports stadium supervised the checking of all entries to make sure they were identical with show-room models; motors were taken down, fuel lines checked, carburetors examined; even the upholstery and tools carried were included in the rigid inspection.

Rules included: while in motion, an entry must be in gear at all times, with the motor running; coasting or declutching was forbidden; all traffic laws, including a complete boulevard stop, must be obeyed. An observer representing a competing car was assigned by officials to ride with a rival car throughout the run, and at no time during the 10 and a half hours allowed for the run was the car to be out of A. A. A. control; at the finish line here, all entries were examined before winners were announced.

The gasoline used was the second-structure or nonpremium "Red Lion" brand; average miles per gallon for all cars was 22.9, as compared with the 1939 average of 21.9.

How They Finished

The winners of the Gilmore-Yosemite run for 1940:

Price Div.	Make	Ton M.P.G	Actual M.P.G.	Place
A	Willys	48.124	30.05	1
A	Willys	47.656	29.76	2
A	Willys	47.655	29.47	3
B	Studebaker Champion	53.448	29.19	1
B	Ford V-8	51.420	24.92	2
B	Chevrolet	48.022	22.87	3
B	Plymouth	45.164	22.54	4
C	Nash Lafayette	52.699	23.76	1
C	Dodge	50.703	23.76	2
C	Oldsmobile "60"	49.795	23.22	3
C	Pontiac 6	47.055	22.05	4
D	Mercury	50.822	23.76	1
D	De Soto	49.941	23.40	2
E	Studebaker Comm.	54.750	24.72	1
E	Packard 110	53.159	23.95	2
E	Nash Amb. "6"	52.405	23.05	3
E	Oldsmobile "70"	50.992	22.70	4
F	Studebaker Pres.	54.573	23.40	1
F	Pontiac Torpedo	49.327	21.28	2
F	Chrysler Windsor	46.407	21.58	3
F	Oldsmobile "90"	45.599	18.80	4
G	Nash Amb. "8"	51.655	21.43	1
G	Packard "120"	50.896	21.58	2
G	Chrysler N. Y.	45.149	18.35	3
H	Lincoln Zephyr	49.329	19.90	1
H	Chrysler Saratoga	41.532	17.12	2
I	Packard Super "8"	47.659	19.04	1
I	Chrysler Crown Imperial	46.574	17.12	2
	Sweepstakes Awards			
	Studebaker Commander	54.750		1
	Studebaker President	54.573		2
	Studebaker Champion	53.448		3

Legend—M. P. G.—miles per gallon.

Senator Borah Passes On; Served in Senate 33 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Monitor of Feb. 28, 1939, this writer asked,

"Looking back over 32 years in the Senate, Mr. Borah what is the act of which you are proudest?"

"I am proudest," he replied, "of doing what little I have been able to do in keeping us out of Europe."

"Out of Europe?"

"Yes, I mean in terms of abiding by Washington's advice against entangling commitments. I do not mean isolation in economic matters of trade and so forth . . . that has always been my position."

Senator Borah did not make this statement lightly but after consideration. He personally read over the copy of the interview and approved it. He thought of himself, as did Europe and the United States first of all as an "isolationist." The word immediately brings up as its first memory the bitter battle over the League of Nations and the World Court. It does not recall the fact that Senator Borah was as instrumental as any one man in calling the Disarmament Conference, while it was he who first suggested the five-year naval holiday in 1931. He led the fight to recognize Russia. He distrusted Europe and wanted to keep out of European quarrels, but time after time he showed willingness to co-operate in matters which did not commit the United States to a course which he considered dangerous

Although the world will remember Senator Borah as an "isolationist," Washington will remember him not for this battle or that, but simply and purely as a personality. It is true that after serving 33 years in the Senate Senator Borah left not a single great law bearing his name; but he leaves behind the name itself. It will always stand for independence of judgment, a talent for being in the minority, utter simplicity and sincerity, and commanding eloquence. He was by all odds the most effective speaker in the Senate over a third of a century in those fields which he made his own. Nobody surpassed him.

From riding a street car instead of an automobile to meeting a reporter, lying on a sofa, draped with an army blanket, Mr. Borah was as unpretentious as a child. It was not a self-conscious simplicity; it never occurred to him to be anything else. His relations with the press were on that basis and were eminently satisfactory to both.

Mr. Borah's reputation in other Nations was fabulous. Vincent Shean once made a hurried trip to the Far East and the newspaper agency that sent him collected some 300 or more letters of introduction at the last moment, and sent them to him at his boat. As Mr. Shean tells the story, he found one from Senator Borah in the batch and threw the others away. A letter from Borah was sufficient, anywhere. For many years in Russia a letter from Borah was the best passport. In dealing with President Calles of Mexico on quite an unofficial basis, Mr. Borah may have averted a war between the two countries. Mr. Borah never hesitated to enter any international situation with personal comments, statements from the Senate floor, or with private communications from citizens of that country.

This was what led to his celebrated tiff with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the night session July 19, last year, in the Oval room in the White House, where President Roosevelt made a last desperate effort to get support for Neutrality Act revision. Senator Borah was induced to declare in the heat of the moment, that his advices from abroad were at least equal in accuracy to those of the State Department. He said this to support the belief that European war would not break out—a prediction that soon proved incorrect.

Mr. Borah's freedom from political responsibilities from Idaho was famous. Last summer a friend brought the story from Idaho that when two citizens were discussing Mr. Borah's absence there, one of them remarked, "Well, what would a big man like that want to come here for, anyway?" It illustrated the local attitude. Mr. Borah had his Idaho Senate seat for life. If he had completed his present term he would have served longer consecutively in the Senate than any other man.

Mr. Borah almost constituted a third party to match with the Republicans and Democrats. It was sometimes asked if Borah had held "a caucus yet."

Mr. Borah was a Republican all his life, and nearly always found himself opposed to the majority of his party. He never attended party caucuses. And yet, time after time, at Presidential campaigns he supported the Republican candidate, later breaking with him, on one ground or another. This led to the charge of inconsistency. Mr. Borah managed Theodore Roosevelt's search for delegates when he sought a third term in 1912. It is not generally known that Senator Borah told Mr. Roosevelt in advance that he would not support him if he formed a third party. Mr. Roosevelt formed the Bull Moose group, and when Senator Borah refused to go along he was again charged with disloyalty and inconsistency.

This writer gave Mr. Borah a lift one winter day through the snow into Rock Creek Park. It was a rattle-trap Ford, filled with the writer's family including three small children. Mr. Borah climbed in with engaging informality. In the wistful fashion which sometimes characterized his utterance, he expressed a primary interest in the big caged "cats" that the Zoo boasts. After he gave up riding his horse "Governor" in the Park he used to stroll there, or sit on a park bench, looking at the big, enigmatic creatures, staring out into distance. If he found there something to suit his own lone-wolf mood, only he could say.

Until the Government increased his salary he did not have a car. When the Senate voted to increase its own wages by $2,500 Mr. Borah protested. He declined to take the money until the next term, when finally his work began anew.

Mr. Borah will be remembered as an advocate and crusader for lost causes. Many times he raised issues and then seemed to fail in following through. All his life he was engaged in scattering the seed of new ideas. Often he left the watering of the seed to others. Many of them flourish now after him, thriving plants. He was easily moved to sympathy and made a superb defender of his faith. Again and again he put himself at the forefront of a movement only ultimately to stand aside. In Washington he was happiest in cooperating with Theodore Roosevelt. Among the many paradoxes of his life was that he never went to Europe. He was the politician most Europeans thought of first in the New World, after the President. But he never expressed a desire to visit those shores of which he had, all his life, a profound distrust.

Senator Borah's Career

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — Milestones in the career of Senator William E. Borah:

1890-1900

Began practicing law at Boise, Idaho.

Married Mary McConnell, daughter of a former Governor of Idaho.

Ran for Representative as a free silver Republican Bryanite and was defeated.

Won fame in legal battle with Clarence Darrow, who was defending William D. "Big Bill" Haywood and others on charges of killing Governor Steunenberg during a strike of Idaho miners.

1900-1910

Defeated by narrow margin in first race for Senate.

Elected to first of six Senate terms.

Indicted—and quickly acquitted—on charge that he was counsel for a lumber company at the time it obtained fraudulent title to Federal timber land.

1910-1920

Refused to bolt Republican Party to support Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" campaign.

Began relentless fight against American entrance into the League of Nations and the World Court.

Campaigned for release of political prisoners after the World War.

Advocated Hiram W. Johnson, Republican Independent of California, for President.

1920-1930

Declined Republican leadership in the Senate during Harding Administration.

Turned down chance to run for Vice-President with Calvin Coolidge.

Took lead among Republicans in advising dismissal of Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General during Senate investigation of oil lands.

Assailed many policies of President Coolidge but refused to join the third party movement of "Bob" La Follette the elder.

Supported Herbert Hoover for President in 1928.

1930-1935

Urged restoration of normal relations with the Russian Government.

Clashed with President Hoover over farm relief.

Took no part in the Republican campaign against Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Opposed the National Recovery Act but voted for some of the New Deal's emergency legislation.

Indorsed President Roosevelt's refusal to enter into an international currency stabilization agreement until domestic prices advanced to normal levels.

Campaigned for junking parts of NRA and for full restoration of the anti-trust laws.

Successfully opposed President Roosevelt's proposal for American entrance into the World Court.

Applauded Supreme Court decision against NRA codes.

Backed bonus payment legislation with an appeal for "cheap and abundant money."

Hailed Roosevelt wealth tax proposal as a "share-the-burden-of-government" program.

Called tentative plan to raise $340,000,000 by wealth taxes a "farce."

1935-1940

Announced for Republican Presidential nomination prior to 1936 convention which nominated Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas; as a candidate he denounced the "Old Guard" leadership and demanded "liberalization" of the party.

As member of Senate Judiciary Committee helped shelve President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court.

Gave vigorous support to Southern Senators in prolonged filibuster that beat anti-lynching bill.

Joined Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming in sponsoring control of interstate corporations through Federal licensing; helped lay the basis for a Government investigation of monopoly in which he participated.

Shared leadership of unsuccessful fight against revision of the neutrality act in last fall's special session.

Tribute to Borah

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Legislators of all political faiths joined in expressing their admiration and affection for William E. Borah, the man whose forceful individuality has been felt in the Senate since his first election to that body in 1907. President Roosevelt, speaking at the White House Conference on Children in Democracy last night, referred to Senator Borah as a "great American." Later the President issued the following statement:

"The Senate and the Nation are sadly bereft by the passing of Senator Borah. We shall miss him, and mourn him and long remember the superb courage which was his. He dared often to stand alone and even at times to subordinate party interest when he presmuably saw a divergence of party interest and the national interest.

"Fair-minded, firm in principle and shrewd in judgment, he sometimes gave and often received hard blows; but he had great personal charm and a courteous manner which had its source in a kind heart. He had thought deeply and studied patiently all the great social, political and economic questions which had so vitally concerned his countrymen during the long period of his public service.

"His utterances commanded the close attention of the Senate and of a far-flung audience whenever he spoke. A unique figure, his passing leaves a void in American public life."

From Europe, in whose internal policies the Senator labored constantly to keep the United States apart, comments began to arrive. All indicated respect for the high singleness of purpose of Senator Borah's career. In editorials in the leading papers tribute was almost in the tone of admiration paid to a brave fighter.

In Paris L' Ordre called him one of France's "adversaries." La Matin recalled that he once said "It is false to say I do not love France."

In London The Daily Mail observed Senator Borah was "known to the average man in this country better than almost any other United States politician." The Daily Press spoke of him as a constant critic of Britain but went on to note that his devotion to "American first" was shared by all Americans. They only differ, the editorial said, on the best way to secure their country's interests.

Westerner Gets Historical Award For 'Ohio Company'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OCEANSIDE, Calif.—Recognition for "the outstanding volume of American history in 1939 by a Pacific Coast writer" has gone to Dr. Kenneth P. Bailey, instructor here at Oceanside Junior College. The award was made by the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Association for Dr. Bailey's book, "The Ohio Company of Virginia," published by the Arthur H. Clark Company.

The volume tells the story of the Ohio Company of 1748, one of the early and important land companies helping to open America's West.

Dr. Bailey was the first person to earn a degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles, receiving it in 1938 after writing his volume as his thesis. In addition to his academic work, undergraduate "Red" Bailey played on the Bruin varsity football and rugby teams, and during the past season he has been coach of the local Junior College "eleven."

California State Off for Atlantic On Annual Cruise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The California State, training ship of California's Maritime Academy, will cruise this year through the Panama Canal to Annapolis, Md., and return, following its "open-house" to the public here on Jan. 20 and 21.

The ship, assigned to California by the Navy Department to train naval reserve and merchant marine officers, is scheduled to touch at ports in Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Florida, and Maryland, returning to its base in San Francisco Bay for graduation exercises about June 15.

The visit here was arranged to permit young men under 24 years of age who may be interested in receiving appointments, to inspect facilities.

The course is based on annual cruises with academy training at the base under supervision of the Commandant, Capt. N. E. Nichols, U. S. N., and Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The course corresponds to a four-year technical course of college grade, but is covered in three years, leading to a Bachelor of Science degree, a commission as Ensign in the Naval Reserve, and a Third Officer's license in the Merchant Marine.

Lumbermen Drop Liquor Parties As Trade Stimulant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — There was a marked absence of hotel room liquor parties in connection with the 50th annual convention of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association here (Jan. 15-17). The explanation is contained in a letter sent to exhibitors some time before the convention by O. C. Lance, Secretary.

Pointing out that for many years it has been the custom of some exhibitors to offer various forms of entertainment, including the serving of liquor, in hotel rooms during the convention, Mr. Lance said that "in our opinion much of this entertainment is entirely unnecessary." He notes further that the Association "considers it of questionable value from the standpoint of dealer patronage."

In many cases, Mr. Lance declares, such entertainment rooms are frequented not alone by dealers but many times by so-called "moochers" who are not even potential customers. This, it is pointed out, keeps legitimate dealers away from the convention, and in any event is an "expensive practice for the exhibitor."

"When hotel entertainment reaches the point where it becomes a grievous financial burden upon the exhibitor," says Mr. Lance in urging members to eliminate this practice," and interferes with the general convention program, and after all, probably does very little good for the exhibitor himself, we think it is time to do something about it."

FHA Loan Applications Rise in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $7,000,000 worth of applications for insured mortgages on 1,794 homes in South Carolina were submitted to the Federal Housing Administration last year, according to H. E. Bailey, State Housing Director, who said that 1,293 applications were for new construction valued at $4,320,000.

During the previous year the FHA received 1,349 applications for insured mortgages aggregating $5,436,750, Mr. Bailey asserted, adding that losses on the loans were practicably negligible.

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BOOKS in the News

There's a rich harvest of ideas to be explored in this year's banner crop of books. Booksellers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor have those everybody's reading, giving, discussing — books of Current History, Politics, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Adventure, Music, Hobbies.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Helping at Home—Family Chess—A World in Concrete

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Kathy Wanted to Serve Dinner to the Guests

Do You Let the Children Feel They Can Really Be of Help at Home?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York State

Dear Friends:

If you wish to honor your guests in Japan, you allow your son or daughter to serve them. So a friend, who had lived for many years in Japan, told us. Kathy, listening in, later reminded me of this when I was planning a small dinner party. We had recently decided to get along without household help, replacing it with a system of family co-operation.

Now, Kathy, who is eleven, thought of a new way in which to co-operate. "Why don't you let me serve the dinner, Mother?" she asked. "Then you could stay at the table and talk the way you did when we had Ada."

I wondered if she could do it properly, and must confess that I felt some misgivings as to the safety of my newly acquired service plates. But with Kathy's brown eyes looking at me confidently, I did not think it would be courteous to bring this up. It would be pleasant, I thought, not to have to bob up and down from the table—my normal procedure under such circumstances.

So it came about that Kathy, wearing an Alice-in-Wonderland pinafore, and the starched white cap formerly used by Ada, served dinner to us and our guests. There were six of us at the table, and the dinner was served in four courses.

With David and Rob to help her in the kitchen, Kathy carried through the program, as planned and rehearsed, without a hitch. Dishes appeared and vanished, not only quietly but in correct routine. With other serving maids, I had had difficulty in achieving that rule of etiquette which demands that a guest always have a plate before him. Kathy is an unusually well co-ordinated child, and she seemed to have no difficulty at all in slipping away the service plate, replacing it with the dinner plate, removing the dinner plate, deftly substituting the salad plate, and so on, through to dessert.

Of course, I had made careful preparations in advance, even to writing out the order of things, in case confusion arose. Then, too, Kathy and the boys had had experience at times in helping me serve our ordinary family dinners. Still I had hardly expected things to go off so smoothly and easily. Not only did I stay seated at the table during the entire meal; I felt none of that uneasiness to see if "everything is all right in the kitchen" which afflicts hostesses at times.

Our guests were delighted, but wisely did not make undue comment on our new helper. Indeed, Kathy's demeanor, wholly serious and intent, discouraged flippancy. As she went matter-of-factly about her duties, we were reminded of Liza, the grave "little maid" in Peter Pan.

Even simple company dinners are often tedious for the children of the family. Very small children, of course, should always be served in advance. For older ones, such as Kathy and the boys, eating in the kitchen in advance is no hardship at all, if afterward they feel they are participating in family affairs by being allowed to serve your guests.

When I went out to thank them after dinner, Kathy said: "But it was fun, Mother. Let us serve, always, when company comes."

(Mrs.) B. S. H.

The Parent

We wish to call attention to the fact that Mrs. H. did not make the mistake of paying Kathy for this unusual piece of service. Parents who pay children for helping at home do well to consider what they are doing. The child has a right to contribute his share of work to the co-operative life that is the Family. He has also a right to be helped to desire to do so.—Education Editor.

Fun Instead of Nagging

California

Dear Editor:

When my four children were small I found a plan that worked well in getting them to eat vegetables. Knowing small children like to play "make-believe," we started naming our vegetables. At dinner when we served string beans I would say, "Oh! tonight we have little men in little green houses. John, how many men do you find in yours?" They all looked to see. For a few minutes I kept up the interest by such comments as, "Oh! Margaret's houses are all gone!" etc. Carrots sliced long and thin were goldfish, peas were little green marbles, white onions were golf balls, etc. It wasn't long before the children would start the meal with, "Look, we are having little green marbles today, how many marbles have you, Junior?" In that way, they enjoyed their vegetables and they did not leave them on the plates any more, and we really had fun over it.

I enjoy the Parent Column so much.

(Mrs.) W. L. S.

A Saturday Column

Rittase

Where Strategy, Knowledge of the Rules, and Good Thinking Reign

In some schools the game of chess is seriously taught as a form of recreation, and your Education Editor considers this a fine idea. Chess is a game that should appeal to alert youngsters. More of them ought to know how to play it. Skill, long-range planning, and accurate, clear thinking, as well as good sportsmanship, are among the qualities it trains and encourages. These boys are of the house group at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.

Another Family Learns to Play Chess

And We Share With Them What Others Taught Us of This Historic Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

The Brodis family had received a Chess game for Christmas. I happened to pass by just as they were floundering about as to how one could learn to play a game with those curious looking little pieces of carved wood.

"Does Larry still play Chess with Judge Brown?" they all asked at once; "and would he possibly have just a moment tonight to stop by to teach us ever so little of it all?"

As I walked on homeward after promising to corral my son for this delightful family of four—Father, Mother, Edith (twelve) and Bobby (nine)—the history of chess in my life paraded itself before me.

While I was still a young girl, Mother, Sister, and I walked regularly along the avenue on our way to Church on Sunday evenings. At one corner quite close to the walk there stood a very fine white stone house with a large arched front window, the curtains of which were drawn far back at its sides by heavy tasseled cords.

A Home Scene To Remember

Every week without fail through this window we could see the owner, a very distinguished bewhiskered man, playing chess with another man, while his two queenly maiden daughters embroidered serenely in the background. As I remember it all now, the table on which they played had carved legs and a marble top, while much of the room's furnishings were of gilt and satin.

Mother thought that this man should not have been playing on Sunday although she could not but feel at the same time that he was a gentleman and a homelover.

This very lovely picture was repeated so often in my experience that I unconsciously began to associate things beautiful, cultural, and homelike with the game of chess. So when my own two small boys entered school we purchased a set, blindly facing the road ahead. Library books were our first teachers, naming the funny little people. Then a friend told us of a young man who had watched chess players at the Y. M. C. A. We sought an introduction, invited him to dinner, and learned a little more. Later we met a young German who played regularly with his brothers, and he helped us more than ever.

Brings Unusual Contacts

About that time we spent a few years in hotels and many a man learning of the boys' liking for chess, sent for them to play an hour's game, simply because there was no one else handy with whom to play. The boys were usually beaten, but were also watching for the moves that beat them, thus adding to their as yet small repertoire.

As they grew to high school age they discovered a group of retired men who played chess at the small park. These men took them into the fold of their most exclusive club upon the payment of a small yearly fee — and they learned more.

Now, as men themselves they often have an opportunity of enjoying a chess-friendship of much value, with maturer minds.

And so, once again as others had done their part, Larry was to begin his part of handing on the joy of this great game; for we found the Brodis family that evening spread out upon the floor before the fireplace with the chessboard and chessmen ready for work.

Passing Along The Flame

Bobby played the first game, his mind working like a whiplash. Mrs. Brodis and Edith each had paper and pencil, jotting down notes. Mr. Brodis watched quietly. But Bobby soon tired; and Edith, who is never satisfied until she plumbs the bottom of an experience, took over the game through a slow progression of moves.

After we had checked up their notes with them and answered a clamor of questions, we left the small family tending most carefully the little old-new flame that had been shared with us so kindly by others in the past. Someone had said "with the gift of the light comes the debt to share that light." So down through the years once more goes on this great game carried this time by the Brodis family.

Often have I wondered who taught the Sunday evening gentleman in the gilt-framed picture—and the other man, too!

F. L. M.

American Statesmen On Free Education

I view education as the most important subject we as a people can be engaged in.—Abraham Lincoln.

We have faith in education as the foundation of democratic government.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Map of World In Concrete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Geography taught from a textbook may be a dull enough business to many boys, but geography with the world at your feet, and in which you yourself have had a hand, is an entirely different matter. This the boys of Audley Park Senior School at Torquay have discovered.

Under the direction of their headmaster and a geography specialist, the boys of the school have made, in concrete, an enormous map of the world on Mercator's projection. Fortunate in having the necessary space at their disposal, they cleared a site measuring 72 feet by 54 feet. This area was then marked out in 192 squares. The outlines of the continents were drawn, plywood shutterings were fitted carefully into place, and between these the concrete was poured. The fact that thirty tons of concrete were required, gives some idea of the impressive size of the map.

The position of the equator and the tropics of Capricon and Cancer are marked by means of poles between which wires are stretched. The sea is represented by stone chippings.

So far the surface of the map is flat, but as work progresses the chief mountain ranges, river basins, watersheds, and so on will be shown modeled in relief. Belts of forest will be represented by means of broad strips of differently colored muslin to denote the tropical and sub-tropical, temperate, and polar zones.

This fascinating map will in time also show the disposition of the races, white, yellow, and black. By means of color the areas will be shown where wheat and maize, rice and cotton, and other commodities are grown commercially, together with the districts where sheep and cattle are reared. The great trade routes will be charted along which travel a ceaseless stream of exportable goods to all parts of the world.

The map can be used in teaching a variety of subjects. While learning history, for instance, the boys will be able to trace the ancient spice routes, and the sea routes along which in medieval days were borne the treasures of the East, the gorgeous silks and velvets which can be seen in the magnificent pictures of the Renaissance Venetian painters.

The variations between Greenwich Mean Time and local time can be convincingly taught to the boys by means of a metal disk, representing the sun, which is moved along a wire to show how, as the earth turns on its axis every twenty-four hours, each meridian comes successively beneath the sun.

E. V. Rintoul

© Wilson Gould, Torquay

A lesson in computing local time, while standing on various parts of the world. This map of the world, in concrete, made by the boys of Audley Park Senior School, in Torquay, Devonshire, will later have mountain ranges, trade routes, forests, and other additions growing out of the boys' studies.

© Wilson Gould, Torquay

The boys hear from their headmaster a few high points concerning Australia. One of them is standing on Tasmania.

Richards Topical at a Lower Price

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an article published on this page December 16, entitled "More Than a Reference Book," a new and up-to-the-minute edition of the "Richards Topical Encyclopedia" was described and appraised. This readable reference book in 15 volumes, published by J. A. Richards, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., was announced at $69.50, f. o. b., obtainable by subscription. Word now comes to us, however, that Mr. Richards, who has long wished to make this set available to more homes, and who finds that the books are selling well enough to justify a larger scale publication, is now getting them out for $34.90 in the fabrikoid binding and $29.90 in the buckram binding. This new low price includes the fine volume for parents previously reviewed on this page, "A Plan for Growing Up." Each year a year book, also, may be purchased uniform in binding with one's set.

The Principal and the Teacher

Parents the Principal Is Your Representative at the School

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character-education book, "First Things First"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the principal's greatest tasks is to see that each teacher in the building is comfortable, satisfied, and competent. She fully realizes that children are safe and making good progress under such leadership. A highminded, fair, sincere teacher often changes the entire character and outlook of some difficult child, thereby benefiting his entire life. All principals have witnessed such transformations and have rejoiced over each indication of moral progress.

It is becoming more and more evident that it is not the efficiency of the teacher that should be considered first of all, but the attitudes children are acquiring while under her care. Facts in subject matter are often lost or forgotten, but habits, ideals, traits of disposition, may remain always.

Atmosphere Of Growth

Just as the child prospers, develops and expresses his best under a wise, kind, and skillful teacher, so he droops, becomes discouraged, loses his interest and often develops into a problem case under the supervision of a hard, exacting one. No child can learn in an atmosphere of condemnation and fault finding. All children respond to encouragement and praise. Children are much like adults in this respect.

The cross, sarcastic, unloving teacher who was sometimes found in the school room of bygone years is fast becoming a thing of the past. The amount of harm done by such individuals has been generally recognized and few principals are willing to have such persons in the faculty. The sad part of it is that many of these teachers entered the profession joyous, filled with enthusiasm, inspired by high ideals, then unfortunately, fell under the supervision of someone whose one ambition was merely greater accomplishment in subject matter rather than nobler thinking and higher attainments in conduct.

Influenced by Attitude of Head

The old type of supervisor and principal was largely responsible for the development of unlovely traits of character in some of our most promising graduates. Fortunately, the philosophy of education as well as its standards have undergone a great change, a change which will affect the type of citizenry of our entire democracy.

Today, if a teacher is cross or irritable, the principal looks for causes, and usually studies her own attitude first to see if by chance she has given too much emphasis to unimportant requirements. If she feels satisfied with this investigation, she then studies other possible causes.

Miss Brown is irritable, she has sent Bobby to the office three times, she insists that David must go home because he refused to cooperate, she complains that Phyllis is silly. She herself looks most unhappy and worn.

Searches Out The Reasons

Miss Allen, the principal, reasons with each child, gains his co-operation and sends him back to the room. After school, she suggests that Miss Brown remain for a conference. Miss Allen realizes that something is wrong besides the children's conduct. She discusses the children with Miss Brown and then gradually shifts the conversation to Miss Brown herself. Perhaps she finds that Miss Brown's mother is ill. Miss Brown finds it financially impossible to employ a nurse, so is caring for her mother herself. Miss Allen suggests ways in which Miss Brown may lighten her program, leaving as early as possible at the close of the day until her mother improves.

Bobby's Mother Arrives

Perhaps Bobby's mother arrives in the morning and complains that Miss Brown is crabby and Bobby is very unhappy. "She never used to be that way," says Bobby's mother. "Miss Brown has responsibilities at home," says Miss Allen, "and has had little sleep for a few nights. I am sure that you will find things different from now on."

All principals have had the experience of being dissatisfied with a teacher's work and later on discovering the cause which may be so easily remedied if the principal has enough patience and understanding.

Seeks to Help Teachers Improve

As the teacher rejoices over the desirable transformation of a child, so the principal feels responsible for the attitudes and ideals of her teachers and endeavors to establish an atmosphere in the building which will promote freedom, self-confidence, and satisfaction, as well as growth.

The principal fully realizes that the child's welfare is wholly dependent upon the welfare of the teacher, and that the success and effectiveness of her entire program depends upon the character of the individual teacher.

Here again the school principal is often responsible. Few laymen are awake to the requirements and obligations of this key position. Wide-awake parents, however, are becoming more and more aware, and are offering each year greater support, co-operation, and constructive help to the principal of the school.

Third of four articles running on the Saturdays of January.

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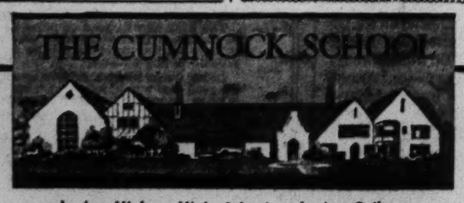
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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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The Home Forum

Comes the Snow At Rock Bottom

LIKE MANY summer sojourners in the country, we are pleased to seek the comfort of quarters in the city when the short autumn days merge into winter. When the flowers have all been blackened by the heavy frosts of late October, the fields have taken on the dull color of dry grass, the birds—that is, the summer residents—have all long since departed for the Southland, then it is that the attraction of the city overbalances our fondness for country life.

To be sure, the excursions back are frequent during the warm, still days of Indian Summer. There remains much color in the forest and by the roadside, the Indian red of the oak, the brown of beech, and the yellow of birch, where the winds have not stripped the branches of their autumn glory. Besides, we are always deeply interested in the preparation of garden and pool for the coming rigors of winter. The flower beds and rock garden are covered with coarse grass from the meadow, better for this purpose than fine hay, for it leaves a breathing space for the slumbering plants.

The lily pool with its goldfish is carefully covered, first with boards and then with a thick layer of the meadow grass, a process which, in recent years, even with low temperature, has kept the water from freezing. The fish live in darkness, to be sure, but they subsist upon the vegetable fungus which attaches to the lily stems, and in the spring are lively and apparently none the worse for the winter darkness. Taxus, the lovely Japanese yews, in exposed places, and the climbing roses on porch and pergola are tightly wrapped in burlap, the better to withstand the strong winds which, icy cold, sweep down the valley at Rock Bottom.

* * *

When all is made snug, we contentedly leave Apple Blossom to its all-the-year denizens. The woodchucks are deep in winter sleep in their long tunnel-like holes; the gray squirrels find cozy nests in the hollow holes of the old apple trees; the muskrat, which in autumn we find eating sweet apples under a tree near the brookside, repairs to a hole in the bank waiting for the ice to melt in order to reach his ration of roots and flags. The rabbits, which found a shady hideout in the zinnia bed during the hot summer days, have long since departed for shelter in neighbors' woods; the weasel is safely housed under the stone wall; the meadow mice nesting in the thick dry grass in the meadow, judging from their tracks in the snow, make frequent forays to feed upon the seeds of rushes which grow along the brook. All make provision for the season of rest when the country is held in the cold clasp of winter.

That the deer come from the woods to explore lawn and field, we know from the tracks they leave behind. *Mephitis mephitis*, he of the black coat with wide white stripes, who in summer makes havoc on the lawns searching for fat grubs, also bestows himself comfortably in his den under the old stone wall.

* * *

Thus all is set for winter. Even the trees and shrubs take precaution against the pending cold, each to protect itself and perpetuate its kind. Study of the buds which the various trees put out for next year's flower and leaf is most interesting. The copper beech has a thorn-like bud nearly an inch in length, if the tree is sturdy; the rowan (mountain ash) has a heavy thick bud covered by a black shield; the magnolia has a large, thick, velvety bud in dainty green and gray; the American elm puts its future prospects in a tiny closely wrapped package, as though fearful of exposure; the Wright elm, a rare tree, whose beautiful crinkly leaves of bottle green are a favorite attraction in the summer, wraps its hopes in a short, thick, conspicuous package, which sits quite erect on the slender branches. So each has its own style of provision for the next season. To protect the individual and to perpetuate its species, seems to be the unchanging purpose of all nature, in its endless variety of forms.

It was the turn of the year before a snow blanket covered the countryside. To be sure, light flurries had sprinkled the landscape as with a heavy frost. But, at the end of December, came a storm that changed the world of brown to a world of white. When the fields and lawns are under this spotless blanket, there comes a sense of satisfaction to all who love their gardens, for snow makes a safe and warm covering for plants and grass roots as well. The farmer heaves a sigh of relief when the snow settles for the winter, for grass fields exposed to piercing winds may suffer serious damage without their natural protection.

* * *

Now and again, even after the place is safely covered with its winter coat, we find keen joy in an excursion to Apple Blossom, just to witness the marked change which winter brings. That all its creatures are secure in their winter homes, that the flower beds are covered, that the late planted lily bulbs are safely disposed are sources of deep satisfaction. For, those who really love trees and shrubs and flowers can scarcely relinquish their interest during the period of rest. Our love for our gardens is constant, our concern for their welfare is not less because for the moment the trees are bare and the flower beds buried from sight.

Have you ever studied the systems of branches in the different varieties of trees? Many graceful lines, many beautiful shapes and forms, many dainty shades of brown and green and gray are laid bare when the branches are stripped for winter. Many a bird's nest is exposed, often where the presence of their builders was little suspected, so carefully hidden were they by the summer foliage. Nature ever has its charms to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

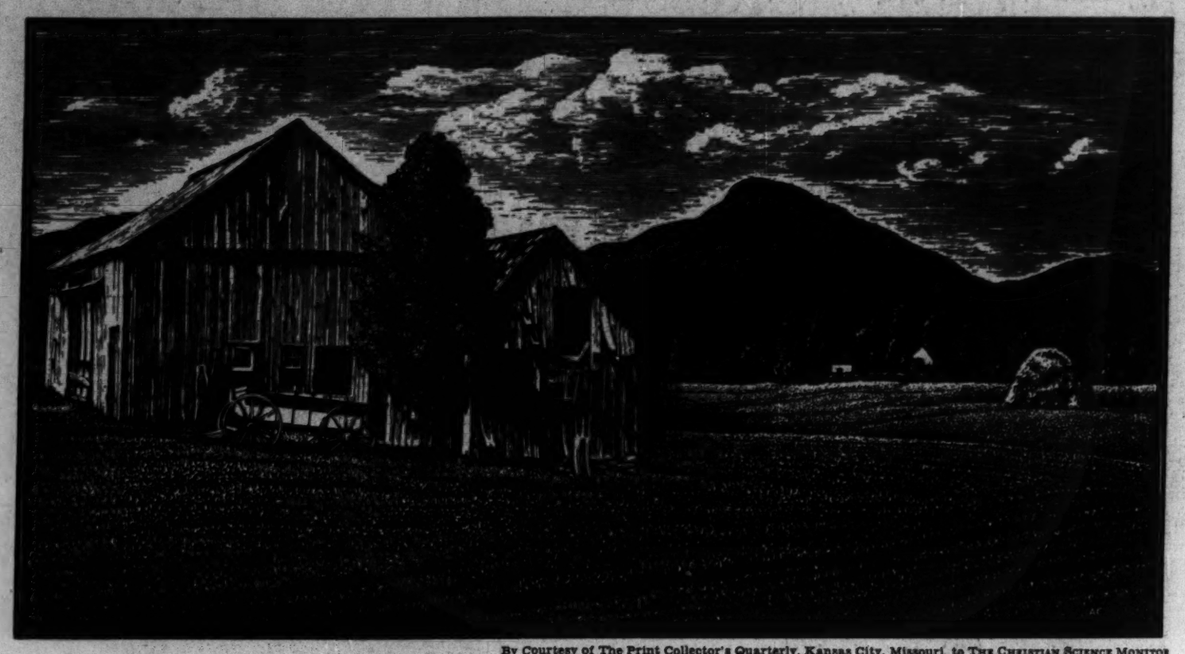
Winter, too, grim though it be in many aspects, has a never-failing lure to the true nature lover. The skies are never so attractive as on a crisp winter night, when the atmosphere is swept clean of mist and fog and the stars prick the sky like brilliant candles. The moonlight seems never quite so bright as when falling upon a field of glistening snow. The evergreens never stand out so stately in their constant dress of deepest green as against winter's whiteness. So that the denizen of this northern clime may find in the great out-of-doors that which satisfies the heart and pleases the eye, perhaps in no less degree than the dweller in the milder clime.

* * *

Then, too, if winter comes, can spring be far away? And the New England spring! Who can, either with word or brush, even begin to do justice to the marvelous panorama which unfolds when the rigors of winter disappear before the gentle urge of the transforming breath of spring! Yes, New Englanders find in their round of seasons that which both charms and satisfies.

In the marked changes which come to this locality throughout the year, I see a great drama enacted, the greatest of all dramas, both in extent and in variety of stage scenery. When viewed in this light, the onlooker will always find something of interest. And there is no monotony, for Mother Nature, the great scene shifter, is never idle.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE



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"UP NORTH": *A Woodcut by Asa Cheffetz*

MANY AWARDS OF merit have come to Asa Cheffetz for his talent as a print maker. He engraves, etches, and draws illustrations. Here is a woodcut.

Mr. Cheffetz works with restraint, developing his composition thoughtfully. When necessary, he works meticulously, as, for example, in portraying this wooden barn, the structure of which is very clearly described. The boards, warped and weathered, are clearly characterized, and the artist has gone a step farther in articulating the very grain of the wood. Because he is working on a wood-block, he seems especially interested in this material.

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IRENE STANLEY

Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of war and strife, of fear, doubt, anxiety, when the world seems to be in a state of destructive ferment, many are crying out in perplexity, seeking for peace and security, longing for a place of refuge from the stress of daily experience.

Earnest Bible students, when faced with problems and difficulties, have often found much comfort and strength in the study of the numerous Scriptural passages indicating and portraying God's great love, compassion, and protection for all who turn unreservedly to Him in humility and prayer. In the light of the spiritual understanding which Christian Science throws upon the sacred writings, however, a vast number of Christian men and women are discovering that the glorious promises of the Bible may be proved applicable and available for mankind today. In this connection, a study of the experience of Noah, as recorded in Genesis, is most helpful and encouraging.

According to the narrative, the forces of evil were rampant, even as they are today. But it is plain that Noah did not permit the evidences of sin and discord around him to disrupt or interfere with his quiet confidence in God, or cause him to falter in his trust and worship of his creator, for it is written (Genesis 6:8, 9), "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord;" and, "Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God." Living close to God, he was able to hear the voice of divine Love and to obey God's guidance, being thereby led to build an ark, by means of which he was able to escape the destructive flood. It is interesting to note that, as the Bible records (Genesis 7:18), "The waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters."

Spiritually interpreted, this account of Noah's experience has a deep and significant meaning. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 581 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives the spiritual interpretation of "ark," in part, as "safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." Students of Christian Science are learning that they too may build for themselves an ark wherein to take refuge in time of trouble or danger. They have learned that God, divine Love, is omnipotent and omnipresent, and that man, made in His image and likeness, is ever protected, maintained, and sustained by Him in perfect order, harmony, security, and peace. Since God, Spirit, made all that was made, His universe must be spiritual, perfect, and complete. God, infinite good, is the only cause and creator, and therefore evil, that which is unlike good, regardless of what its seeming manifestation may be, has no claim whatever to reality or power.

It is fear, and the belief that man lives in matter, separated from God, that prevents us from understanding and enjoying the peace and protection that are our God-given right. The Scriptures declare (Hebrews 11:6), "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." As we walk with God in quiet faith and confidence, endeavoring to gain a better understanding of Him and to demonstrate that understanding in daily living, turning from the evidence of the senses, of sin and discord, and declaring and maintaining the allness, the omnipotence, of God, and the completeness and perfection of His spiritual creation, we shall find that we are indeed secure, dwelling in the shadow of Love's protecting wing. How comforting and refreshing, how uplifting and strengthening, it is to realize divine Love's ever-presence, our heavenly Father's compassion, care, and protection for all His beloved children; to know that God's care, the control of divine Love over all His creation, is indeed a sacred and secure refuge! Remaining steadfastly within this ark, the consciousness of Truth, we shall find that, even though for a time the floods seem to prevail and to increase "greatly upon the earth," we are borne above the waters, safe and secure, until the storm has passed and the error subsided.

No matter how threatening, storm-tossed, dark, or dreary today may seem, or how unpromising or discouraging the future may look, we, like Noah, can put our faith and trust in God, assured that He will not fail or desert us. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle, —is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." Truth is always our sure refuge. Let us then, in love and humility, look to our heavenly Father, confident that He will preserve us from evil as we look to Him in faith and understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

De Schuilplaats

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN DEZE DAGEN van oorlog en strijd, van vrees, twijfel en angst, nu de wereld zich in een staat van vernietigende opwinding schijnt te bevinden, worden allerwegen de jammerklachten gehoord van hen, die naar vrede en veiligheid zoeken en naar een toevluchtsoord verlangen uit den druk der dagelijksche ondervinding.

Wanneer menschen, die een ernstige studie van den Bijbel maken, tegenover vraagstukken en moeilijkheden komen te staan, hebben zij menigmaal troost en kracht gevonden door de tallooze Bijbelgedeelten te bestudeeren, waarin de groote liefde, barmhartigheid en bescherming worden aangegeven en afgeschilderd, die God bewijst aan allen, die zich in ootmoed en gebed van ganscher harte tot Hem wenden. In het licht van geestelijk begrijpen, dat de Christelijke Wetenschap op de gewijde geschriften werpt, wordt het echter een groot aantal Christen-mannen en -vrouwen duidelijk, dat de heerlijke beloften van den Bijbel ook heden voor het menschdom toegankelijk en bewijsbaar zijn. In verband hiermee zal het bestudeeren van Noachs ervaring, in Genesis opgeteekend, zeer zeker hulp en bemoediging schenken.

Volgens het verhaal tierden de booze machten toentertijd even welig als zij dit heden doen. Duidelijk blijkt echter, hoezeer Noach er tegen waakte, dat geen enkel getuigenis van zonde en disharmonie rondom hem zijn rustig vertrouwen in God vernietigde en aantastte, of hem deed weifelen in zijn geloof in en aanbidding van zijn schepper, want wij lezen (Gen. 6:8, 9): „Noach vond genade in de oogen des Heeren" en: „Noach was een rechtvaardig, oprecht man in zijne geslachten: Noach wandelde met God." Omdat hij dicht bij God leefde, kon hij de stem der goddelijke Liefde hooren en Gods leiding gehoorzamen, die hem er toe bracht een ark te bouwen, waardoor hij aan den vernietigenden vloed kon ontkomen. Is het niet belangwekkend, dat in den Bijbel verhaald wordt (Gen. 7:18): „En de wateren namen de overhand en vermeerderden zeer op de aarde; en de ark ging op de wateren."

Geestelijk opgevat, heeft dit verhaal van Noach's ondervindingen een diepe en groote beteekenis. Op bladzijde 581 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] geeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap de geestelijke verklaring van „ark" ten deele als: „Veiligheid; de idee, of weerspiegeling, van de Waarheid, even onsterfelijk bevonden als haar Beginsel; het begrijpen van den Geest, dat het geloof aan de stof vernietigt." Zij, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeeren, gaan inzien, dat ook zij voor zichzelf een ark kunnen bouwen, waarin zij een schuilplaats zullen vinden in tijden van moeite of gevaar. Zij hebben leeren begrijpen, dat God, de goddelijke Liefde, almachtig en alomtegenwoordig is en dat de mensch, naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis geschapen, voorimmer door Hem in volmaakte orde, harmonie, veiligheid en vrede wordt beschermd, bewaard en in stand gehouden. Daar God, Geest, alles gemaakt heeft wat gemaakt is, moet Zijn heelal geestelijk, volmaakt en volkomen zijn. God, het oneindige goede, is de eenige oorzaak en schepper en derhalve kan het kwade—datgene wat ongelijk is aan het goede—hoe het ook tot openbaarwording schijnt te komen, geen aanspraak maken op werkelijkheid en macht.

Vrees en het geloof, dat de mensch in de stof leeft en gescheiden is van God, verhinderen ons den vrede en de bescherming te begrijpen en te genieten, die ons van-Godgegeven recht zijn. De Heilige Schrift verklaart (Hebr. 11:6): „Die tot God komt, moet gelooven dat Hij is, en een belooner is dergenen die Hem zoeken." Wanneer wij in rustig geloof en vertrouwen met God wandelen, er naar streven Hem beter te gaan begrijpen en dat begrijpen in ons dagelijksch leven te demonstreeren, wanneer wij ons afwenden van het getuigenis van de zinnen, van zonde en van disharmonie, en het alzijn, de almacht, van God en de volkomenheid en volmaaktheid van Zijn geestelijke schepping verklaren en hooghouden, zullen wij bevinden, dat wij inderdaad veilig zijn en verblijven in de schaduw der beschermende vleugelen van Liefde. Hoe bemoedigend en verkwikkend, hoe verheffend en sterkend is het de immer-tegenwoordigheid van Liefde, het mededoogen, de zorg en de bescherming van onzen hemelschen Vader voor al Zijn geliefde kinderen te beseffen en te weten, dat Gods zorg, het bestuur van de goddelijke Liefde over de geheele schepping inderdaad een heilige en zekere schuilplaats is! Wanneer wij standvastig binnen deze ark, het bewustzijn van Waarheid, blijven, zullen wij bevinden, dat zelfs wanneer een tijdlang de wateren de overhand nemen en zeer vermeerderen op de aarde, wij veilig en zeker boven de wateren zullen worden gedragen, totdat de storm zal zijn voorbijgegaan en de dwaling verdwenen.

Hoe dreigend, stormachtig, donker en somber het heden ook moge schijnen en hoe weinig-belovend en hoe ontmoedigend de toekomst er mogelijk uitziet, wij kunnen, evenals Noach, ons geloof en vertrouwen op God vestigen en er zeker van zijn, dat Hij ons niet zal teleurstellen of verlaten. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Science and Health*, blz. 306): „Onverstoord te midden van het schrijnend getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen, ontvouwt de Wetenschap, steeds met het hoogste gezag bekleed, aan stervelingen het onwankelbaar, harmonisch, goddelijk Beginsel—ontvouwt zij het Leven en het heelal als immer tegenwoordig en eeuwig." Waarheid is ons altijd een veilige schuilplaats. Laten wij ons dus in liefde en ootmoed tot God wenden, vertrouwend, dat Hij ons bewaren zal voor alle kwaad, wanneer wij met geloof en begrijpen op Hem zien.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Farmer on the Road

I came upon him in a swirl of snow
Riding the x-bar of a pair of wheels,
Drawn by scraggly horses. Forced to slow
My motor to accommodate the heels
Of patience, I refrained from signaling
For right of way. A smoky lantern, hung
Beneath the axle, cast a blurry ring
Of light upon the road. The farmer swung
A branch that might have been the withered rod
Of Aaron, thick with leathery leaves—so far
As I could see, the stick was not to prod
The oddly mated span whose angular
Bodies blocked the way. A man—and time—
And work ahead to fill the promised day—
Why hurry—would he halt the cycling rhyme
Of labor by a reasonable delay?

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Victorian London To A Stranger

THE ENGLISHMAN is said to be cold and formal. I found him friendly and agreeable to strangers. To be sure, that infernal obtrusiveness, that vulgar curiosity which is always ready with a, "What is your name? What do you do? Who was your father?"—that quality is entirely lacking in him.

They are reserved. I have travelled from London to Brighton (fifty miles) without hearing a single word uttered in the compartment; but whenever I myself, even during a short distance where the moment of meeting was also that of parting, have addressed a question to someone, whenever anyone has thought that I wished to talk, I have never come across taciturnity or unpleasant coldness.

"Where goes the way to London Bridge?" —"Is it yet far to Drury Lane?"—"How must I go to Hyde Park?" During the first few days of my stay in London I addressed hundreds of such questions to various strangers and not only did I receive friendly information but people have accompanied me along whole streets to show me the way. . . .

London has made an indelible impression upon me. I was amazed not so much by her beauty as by her grandeur. It is a miniature or quintessence of the whole world. . . .

And when the last horseman has passed you by, and in the light of the setting sun you see lying before you, like a city of the Prophets, London with its cupolas and countless slender chimneys rising here and there like minarets, then you recall to mind all the various pictures which unfolded themselves before you in the course of the day. . . . Remember that from the docks we went on board a steamer and, proceeding up the Thames from the Tower, saw the crowded steamers passing us as countless as the hackney carriages in our streets; remember the boldly arched bridges beneath which we glided and over which trundled a dark, endless wave of men, then remember the bustle of the city and the fairy-like splendour of the illuminated West End and admit that London is magnificent and unique.—T. FONTANE, in "Journeys to England in Victoria's Early Days," (translated by DOROTHY HARRISON). (London: Massie.)

After School

Frozen among the hills, the small
river in late afternoon
is captured underneath the high
pale silver of a ghost half-moon,

is taken by let-out-of-school
children with swift feet shod with steel.
Along the willow banks they cry
and at the white brink pause and kneel.

Then off they whirl like colored birds;
shouting or silent, wild they fly
till village suppers call them home
beneath the cold blue twilight sky.

FRANCES FROST

Three Tunes and Three Flowers

WE ARE all of us familiar, I hope none of us to satiety, with "The Last Rose of Summer." I am old enough to have heard Adelina Patti sing it. The words, Tom Moore's, are without distinction, but the old air that carries them is beautiful and haunting. It is known, like the flower it celebrates, all the world over. A friend of mine, a very learned man, and of my own stock, has not that interest in little things he should have, little things which, after all, are the great things. This learned man says there are only three tunes he can recognize, and three flowers he can name. The three tunes are "The Last Rose of Summer," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." I am not so sure he can recognize the last named. I know that I have had to nudge him to rise when it was being played. The three flowers are: "the rose, because it is a rose," as he says rather illogically; geraniums because they are the plants they sell in pots and that you fall over in apartment house passageways; and chrysanthemums because they are the flowers girls wear to football games—From "Consider the Rose," in "The Dutch Country," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

In Praise of a Tropical Netherlands Colony

THE PROCESS OF squeezing oneself into a new country, especially a tropical one, and more especially with a pile of possessions calculated to stir any customs official to the depths, is a matter of interest only to the participants and to them only after it has been accomplished. We have learned to approach the matter with unbounded philosophy, a cosmopolitan smile, large quantities of small change, and a quiet resignation to the fact that we shall be unable to eat, drink, or sleep in peace for several days. . . .

On this occasion we were to meet with a pleasant surprise. It was a long time since I had visited a Dutch colony upon my nefarious animal business, and I had forgotten that these charming people, almost alone among the welter of ignorant, suspicious humanity that inhabits our globe, seem to realize the value of zoology and recognize that people may do the strangest things for love of this science. As proof of my contention I can only tell you that, exactly three days to the hour after we first saw those spires and little white houses, we were happily ensconced in our own house with our own books on the shelves, our car before the door, and a most interesting dinner upon the table served on tasteful Dutch china. We have on occasion been as much as two months attaining to this degree of comfort after entering a new country. The difference on this occasion was entirely due to the helpfulness and efficiency of the Dutch authorities and of the Surinaamers themselves.

Paramaribo ought to make the rest of the western tropics thoroughly ashamed of itself. With its canals and neat little palm-lined streets, its occasional old brick building, the lawns in its public park, and its strangely tinless and bottleless mud river shore, it is a standing credit to the nation to which it belongs and equally so to the people who inhabit it.—From "Caribbean Treasure," by IVAN T. SANDERSON. (New York: Viking.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1940

Reich Melts Old Records For Shellac

France lifts all curbs on the exportation of perfume — Paint supplies dwindle.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Used phonograph records are being "re-processed" in Germany, to obtain the shellac they contain, owing to a marked shortage of shellac in Germany and the fact that attemts to produce a satisfactory synthetic substitute have not been successful as yet, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Manufacturers of phonograph records in the Reich have been hard pressed since the outbreak of war, by the shortage of shellac, most of which comes from British India. This industry requires substantial quantities of shellac. Under a Government regulation, consumers may purchase new phonograph records, only on delivery of a corresponding number of old ones.

By this method, it is hoped that Germany can obtain about 3,000,000 used records annually, from which enough shellac can be reclaimed to manufacture 2,225,000 new records.

* * *

Perfume from Paris is again to be available, without recent restrictions, despite the war, the Boston office of the Bureau states. An order, which became effective Jan. 12, permits the unrestricted exportation of French perfume oils, including rose geranium, lemon, angelica, anise, clove, melissa, nutmeg, and anethole. Certain oils, which continue on the restricted list may be exported without licenses when they are blended into finished perfume products.

* * *

Demand for battleship gray paint has reduced the reserve supplies of raw paint materials in British India, so rapidly that replacements are now urgently needed, though at the start of the war in September, it was estimated that enough reserve stocks were available to last a year, the Bureau reports. British India has about 20 paint factories, of which 12 make direct importations of raw materials, formerly secured mostly from the United Kingdom and Germany. Now, the industry looks to the United States for supplying its raw material needs for paint.

* * *

Upwards of 5,000 different foreign items which come in competition with Japanese goods in foreign markets, are now on display in the chief cities of Japan, the Bureau states. These exhibits enable Japanese manufacturers and exporters to appraise their leading trade rivals, the most popular types of merchandise, new commodities, and the extent to which Japanese products should be improved to meet foreign competition. The samples were collected by the Japan Foreign Trade Federation, which maintains 25 officers in foreign countries, including three in the United States.

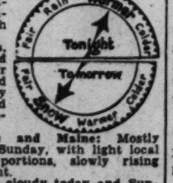
Wool and Hides Brought on Liner

Five ships reached Boston yesterday with large cargoes from many parts of the world. One of them, the new American steamer Red Jacket, completing its initial voyage from Buenos Aires, is named after a famous old clipper ship built at Rockland, Maine, in 1854. She brought a large quantity of wool, hides and other cargo from South America.

The Japanese motor ship Hokuroku Maru, bringing miscellaneous merchandise, including frozen swordfish from Japan, tied up at the Army base, while the Finnish steamer Siggy came in from West African ports with logs of mahogany. The Norwegian steamer William Hansen arrived from Cuba with a full cargo of raw sugar. A British freighter came in from the far East with a large miscellaneous cargo.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light snow tonight and Sunday. Not quite so cold tonight, with minimum temperature near 16. Continued cold through Monday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold today; mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, rising temperature tonight.

New Hampshire and Maine: Mostly cloudy today and Sunday, with light local snows in north portions, slowly rising temperature tonight.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy today and Sunday with light local snows, slowly rising temperature Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	19	New York	11	20
Chicago	10	16	New Orleans	23	29
Denver	2	19	Philadelphia	7	14
Helena	-9	-6	St. Louis	7	10
Kansas City	1	12	San Francisco	41	45
Los Angeles	49	67	Washington	10	15
Miami	48	78			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 20.
B—Maximum, Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:25 p. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Sunday, 7:46 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:20 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Monday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:11 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m., Sunday.

The Narrow Gauge Gave Zip to the Gay Nineties

By a Staff Photographer

Real Name, Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad

1. Last steam train on the Narrow Gauge, 1928.
2. A steam train of 1884.
3. Lynn terminus.
4. John R. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Road.
5. Crescent Beach Station.
6. One of the ferry boats making a crossing.
7. The trains in use today.

Week More and Narrow Gauge Gives Final Toot

The last toot of the last ferry and the last train on the Narrow Gauge next Saturday at midnight will close a chapter of American railroad history. The signal whistles will sound farewell to the road's 300 employees and the end of service for a year's load of 6,000,000 commuter rides—half of the 8,000-a-day patrons coming from Winthrop.

Of the road's beginnings and its heyday, few persons are better posted than John R. Sullivan of Winthrop, Superintendent of the line, legally the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad. He has been with the line since 1891 and his 48-year period of service covers the major portion of the road's 65 years of shuttling commuters and excursionists along the north shore.

In the road's heyday, it carried 20,000 patrons a day, and Mr. Sullivan doesn't see how the road can operate at a profit with less than that number of people patronizing it today.

The road employed 600 persons. That was the time when A. P. Blake was president and the engines were not numbered but were named—Orion, Pegasus and Jupiter. These locomotives are reputed to have cost $7,000 each.

Was Built in 100 Days

Edwin Walden became President when Lynn joined the line whose construction was completed within 100 days.

"Under Melvin O. Adams the company expanded to its highest point according to Mr. Sullivan. The ferry fleet was doubled, 48 cars were brought up to 101 and locomotives increased from 13 to 26. Fares, which had ranged from 20 cents to Lynn and 15 cents to the beach points and Winthrop, were reduced . . . to 10 cents to Lynn and 5 cents to other points."

The highlight in the road's history was the change from steam to electricity, in 1928. This was shortly after Charles F. Weed and a syndicate he headed had bought the road from Karl Adams, son of the former President of the road.

The change from steam to electricity took only eight months, from the middle of March to the middle of November.

Mr. Sullivan is proud of the Narrow Gauge schedule. He recalled times when some of the major railroads were unable to operate because of snow storms and blizzards, but his trains went through.

Ice Blocked Tracks

It rarely had to suspend service, and even then passengers in the cars were kept warm as there was enough coal to keep up sufficient steam. One time he rescued stranded passengers with a bus. Once, he recalled, the Revere Fire Department had to come out and attach its lines to get water up to the engine to get up steam.

In the early days, he said, it was nothing for a trainman to have to get out with his pick and shovel and push aside large cakes of ice the tides had washed up. (Originally the "Narrow Gauge" ran along the beach.)

When the Narrow Gauge ran its first trains, President Ulysses S. Grant was in his second term, Rutherford B. Hayes was elected that fall. Mr. Sullivan recalls the year of Garfield's inauguration, 1881, because there was a fine yellow haze over the world, said to have been caused by a forest fire or volcano dust from the other side of the world. He remembers patrons of the Narrow Gauge craning their heads out to see the obscured sun and lemon-yellow world.

Here's the way he recalls some of the highlights in the Narrow Gauge's history: The opening of the Point of Pines in the late '80's, with a large hotel, whose feature was the musical program and outdoor spectacles. There were fireworks displays like the Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. That was the big drawing card for the road.

"They put on a spectacle there July 4, 1894, which was to consist of having an actual crash between two old locomotives, but somebody raised the cry, 'fake,' and the thing fell through."

"I had charge of the Boston station at the time, We were compelled to close the station. The streets were jammed with people trying to get down to the Pines. When the ferry arrived, we opened the doors and took aboard only the capacity of the boat."

Ah, Those Coaching Parties

"We also carried huge crowds to the coaching parades," Mr. Sullivan added, saying that any of the "old timers" would know what that meant.

A clipping from a newspaper of the day tells the story of the grand opening of the Narrow Gauge, July 28, 1875.

"Invitations were extended to some four or five hundred persons, who were conveyed over the road in three trains containing three cars each. The locomotives were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion, and flags were hoisted on several buildings in this city (Lynn) and also at various points along the line of the road.

"The first passenger train over the road, containing the Lynn directors and several guests, left Lynn for Boston between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and made a good run. The three excursion trains from Boston left that city at noon, within a few minutes of each other, the last getting under way about 1 o'clock. The Lynn Brass Band had a place upon this one.

"The road and equipments being entirely new, and the trip purely experimental, the trains were run slowly, the first one occupying an hour and a half in the passage.

"The excursionists were well pleased with the road. Large crowds of people gathered at the ferry houses in Boston and East Boston to see the excursionists start, and they were received in this city with marked demonstrations.

"Upon their arrival they were escorted to Odd Fellows' Hall, where a collation, prepared by R. O. Scarborough, was in waiting. After an invocation by the Rev. C. W. Biddle, this was disposed of. When this part of the program was completed, the assembly was called to order by Hon. John B. Alley, who welcomed the visitors and introduced A. P. Blake, President of the new railroad company." . . .

More Lose Jobs In Jail Shake-Up

Six employees at the Charles Street Jail have been removed in the general shake-up following the report filed Thursday night by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction. The discharged men were James G. Morris, Deputy Jailer; Frank Metz, Assistaut Deputy Jailer; Paul N. A. Rooney, Jail Doctor; James J. McDonnell, Hospital Supervisor; David Ross, Jail Pharmacist, and Morris Hollander, a cook.

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan is expected to dismiss many others during the next week in a clean-up of "shocking" conditions which the Lyman report found to have existed at the Charles Street Jail for the past eight or 10 years.

Sewer Plan Contract Is Warm Topic

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, in the face of sharp criticism of the Commission's award of a $140,000 contract to one Chicago and two Boston firms for the drafting of preliminary designs for a $10,000,000 sewerage pollution program in Boston, defended his selections yesterday.

Said Mr. Hultman who is Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission: "This is a highly technical job requiring the best engineering experience, and if we haven't got about the best engineers for the job then I don't know engineers."

Amazement was expressed over the awarding of this joint contract without any competitive bids, by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association.

Mr. Hultman pointed out that while there were numerous engineering concerns in Boston which would have done designing for nothing merely for advertising values received and what they might make out of the actual construction job, "these concerns," he said, "haven't the engineering facilities to do such a job well."

Christian Science Lecture Jan. 23 in Mother Church

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:45 eastern standard time. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL (6.04mc) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW (11.73mc.), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At 7:15 the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45, will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in the Boston area should be able to tune to either station.

Sudden Shift to Allies In Mediterranean Seen

Swift and sudden change in the Mediterranean—swinging this vast strategic area into the Allied fold—was depicted as one of the next possible developments in the European situation by speakers at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon discussion today at the Copley Plaza.

Prof. Philip W. Ireland, of the Department of Government at Harvard, said that "the Eastern Mediterranean is being prepared for all eventualities" pointing to the Allied troop concentrations and re-enforcement of air forces in the Near East, the conference between the Turkish, French, and British staffs and the new Allied military credits to Turkey.

Robert Gale Woolbert, a member of the editorial staff of Foreign Affairs, the organ of the Council on Foreign Relations, said:

"The conflict for supremacy in the Mediterranean is at present in abeyance; but this state of unstable equilibrium may change overnight."

Result of Changed Factors

Elaborating on his thesis, Professor Ireland showed the forces which tend to keep the Turks and Arabs on the Allied side as they were not in the first World War.

"New factors have arisen in the Eastern Mediterranean since the last war; westernization, industrialization, and nationalism," he said. "Of these, nationalism has been the most potent importation from the West and may still prove to be the chief barrier to German, Italian, or Russian penetration.

"Concurrent with nationalism, a measure of Eastern Mediterranean internationalism and unity has arisen as manifested in the Pan-Arab movement with a double objective of cultural renaissance and internal independence and in a series of pacts binding Eastern Mediterranean states—Arab Pact, Balkan Pact, and Middle East Pact. The effect of these pacts on the extension of the European struggle to the Near East is still uncertain.

"Among the immediate political effects of the war," Professor Ireland continued, "have been the suspension of the Arab nationalist movement, the Arab-Zion conflict in Palestine, the winning over of Turkey to the Allies and the eclipse of German, Italian, and Russian influence in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Choice of Two Evils

"The subsidence of Areb nationalism, and the decision of Turkey to join the Allies are not due to any love of Great Britain and France but rather a choice between two evils—the fear of Germany's revived 'Drang Nach Osten,' relabeled 'Lebensraum' by Hitler, and of Italy's ambitions. Italy is the chief potential enemy of both Turkey and Egypt."

Mr. Woolbert stated that. "the principal object of Allied Policy in the Mediterranean as elsewhere is to win the war. The Mediterranean is particularly important to them," he said, "because it is a great highway: (1) between France and her North African possessions; (2) between Britain and her colonies, mandates and allies in the Near East and around the Indian Ocean; (3) between Western Europe and the small countries of Southeastern Europe which form a bulwark against Nazi and Soviet penetration in that direction.

"But the Middle Sea is also the seat of Italy's rising imperial power," Mr. Woolbert said, "and Mussolini has several scores to settle with the Allies. The Mediterranean cannot become an exclusively Italian sea; and although the Italians are in a position to inflict havoc upon French and British interests, they themselves are in an even more exposed position—for Italy has a long defenseless coast and she is separated from her new empire in East Africa by the Suez Canal."

Thomas M. Judson, an authority on Mediterranean affairs, and Associate Fellow of the American Academy in Rome, also spoke on the program.

New Nonstop Air Line to Rome From New York Seeks License

(Continued from Page 1)

pated deficit, plus reasonable interest to investors.

In the case of American Export this figure has been estimated at $2,000,000 for the first year's operation of two weekly flights.

It is believed, on the other hand, that Pan American can add two more flights to its present schedule at a net loss of $774,000.

The feeling between the two camps is tense, for both have made great plans for the Atlantic service. Pan American pioneered the South American flights and the trans-Pacific service. It carried on experiments over the North Atlantic for several years in hopes of starting service, but complications in obtaining European co-operation and permission obstructed the service.

American Export, likewise, has carried on considerable experimentation. It operates a fleet of vessels, mostly to Mediterranean points and has been gathering weather data for at least two years.

It is the thought of W. H. Coverdale, president of the line, that competition for the luxury traffic to Europe will probably not go back to boats when the war is over, but will remain in the air with the principal Nations offering competing services.

Would Supplement Ships

American Export has a network of agents throughout Europe and the United States and feels it would be in ideal position to have a luxury air service supplementing its surface craft. The two would be complementary in operations, too, it is felt, since under ordinary conditions the ships would be spaced so that planes would never be more than 500 miles away from a surface vessel.

These are all factors that have been laid before C. A. A. hearings recently. They are doubtless being weighed, and the decision is, of course, being anxiously awaited at the Sikorsky plant here.

Mr. Sikorsky, now rounding out 31 years as an airplane designer, first in his native Russia where he built the world's first multimotored plane and since 1919 in the United States, supplied Pan American with its first Clippers, and the line still uses Sikorsky ships over some of its most difficult jumps; but when the trans-Atlantic service was projected Pan American turned to Boeing for such giant ships as the Yankee Clipper, which has a wing spread 22 feet greater than the proposed Sikorsky ship and is 30 feet longer, but 15 miles an hour slower in cruising speed. The question of range is moot, but the Sikorsky plane is expected to fly non-stop from New York to Rome while the Pan American ship does not.

Mr. Sikorsky himself is quite calm about the affair, and impersonal. He points out that he has already built one of the super planes, the Navy's flying dreadnaught, and it has done everything he claims for the passenger version now in production.

Just an Old-Fashioned Winter

"Old-fashioned winter" temperatures continued today all over New England, and Weather Bureau forecasts indicated little change over the week end—except that by late afternoon at Boston it may be slightly warmer and light snow is likely to fall.

Official thermometers indicated such low figures as these during the night: Boston, 7.5 degrees; Concord, N. H., 8 below; Bangor, Maine, 11 below; Hartford, Conn., 5 below; Northfield, Vt., 13 below; Greenville, Maine, 20 below.

The Coast Guard patrol boat Harriet Lane was sent out last night to break ice in New Bedford Harbor, Narragansett Bay and the harbor at Providence, R. I.

The cold wave was nation-wide in extent—with Louisiana State University students skating on the campus for the first time on record, and temperatures near zero on the Gulf coast.

Records of a number of years standing were broken last night at many points, from New York to Texas. At Memphis, Tenn., for instance, the mercury stood at three below.

The worst ice jam in several decades developed on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia and ice was forming fast during the night on Chesapeake Bay, keeping ice breakers busy in the attempt to keep shipping lanes open.

In Massachusetts the State Public Works Department had 700 men and 300 trucks at work on the highways, sanding curves and grades and removing drifts of snow. For the second time this season the heaviest snowfall in the Commonwealth was reported on the Cape—where four inches was general yesterday and five inches was reported at some points.

Walsh Denies Quitting Report

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts issued a quick denial of a report that in June he will be appointed Dean of the Georgetown Law School and not seek re-election to the Senate.

The report was made by Russell A. Wood, Republican State Auditor, in a talk to members of the Community Discussion Clubs in West Roxbury: Mr. Wood said: "I am glad to inform you that I have wires right into the most secret precincts of Washington Democracy and I can report with authority the following:

"Senator David I. Walsh will not be a candidate for re-election. In June at commencement his appointment as Dean of the Georgetown University Law School will be announced."

For some time rumors have been circulating that Senator Walsh would retire but they have brought denials from the Senator's associates.

Canadian Club Ball

The Copley-Plaza will be the scene of the forty-first annual charity ball of the Canadian Club of Boston and its Auxiliary on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, with the opening reception scheduled for 8 o'clock. The proceeds of the ball will be added to a fund which provides food, clothing and shelter for worthy persons.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Featuring Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 2:05, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Hidden Power," with Jack Holt. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Just Like a Woman," starring John Lodge and Gertrude Michael. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Also "20,000 Men a Year," with Preston Foster and Margaret Lindsay.

Fenway and Paramount—
"A Child Is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m. 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods. Fenway: 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:30, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Phantom Strikes." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 10, 7:15, 10:25. Also "Married and in Love." 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Stage: Cass Daley, Calgary Bros., Adele, Trent & Rayner, 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"The Heart of Sweden," "The Virgin Islands," "France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line," "Unusual Occupations," "Fashion Forecast—1940," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 9:30 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

Telepix Cinema—
Mendelssohn's Wedding March; Paris; "The West Wall," Mother Goose in Swingtime"; "Seabiscuit"; "Porky's Last Stand"; cartoons, 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Dark House," with Charles Laughton and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Thou Shalt Not Kill." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," featuring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor.

University—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "On Dress Parade." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Loretta Young in "Eternally Yours," 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:20, 10. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Charlie Chan on Treasure Island." Also "Chinook's Children." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nicolai Malko, guest conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. 8:40.

Y. W. C. A.—
Course in folk dancing by Juana de Laban. 2-5 and 6-7:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Alec Templeton, pianist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Nathan Milstein, violinist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Mrs. Mary Pumphrey Tower, accompanist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Leo Littwin, accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Miss Adlow; Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Parker; American Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Songs from the twelfth to the eighteenth century with harpsichord. Isabel French, soprano; Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichord. 2:30 to 3:30.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Gay 'Bookmobile' Soon to Roll Library to Far-Flung Readers

Public libraries on wheels are going to carry learning and entertainment to those far-flung hills and valleys of the Berkshires hitherto beyond the reach of library service.

A gay, cream-colored "bookmobile," with bold brown lettering, announcing its purpose and identity, is now being constructed and will be exhibited at the South Station from the afternoon of Jan. 24 until noon of Jan. 27.

It will be the property of the Massachusetts Library Association, which will lend it to the State Department of Education for its demonstration work in regional library service, the first of its kind in Massachusetts. The new WPA statewide library project includes such demonstration, but has no provision for a bookmobile. Using Pittsfield as a center, the State will serve 32 towns in that vicinity.

Capacity of 800 Volumes

The traveling library will have regularly scheduled routes, carrying books and service to strategically situated centers and library units. The bookmobile can hold 800 volumes. It is being constructed for maximum usefulness in all kinds of weather.

Miss E. Louise Jones, State Library Adviser, and Miss Catharine M. Yerxa, Technical Supervisor of the State-wide Library Service Project, are directing the establishment of the service from Pittsfield. Other centers are soon to be set up in different parts of the State. The Pittsfield unit will come under the direct supervision of Miss Dorothy Baker. The service has long been a dream of the State's division of public libraries, for the library workers say that wherever bookmobile service has gone into operation the circulation of public library books has increased by leaps and bounds. People in rural regions, without libraries, are hungry for good reading.

Massachusetts has 228 towns with a population of fewer than 5,000. There are 44 with a total under 500, and most of these are in the western part of the State. There is library service in each town, but small incomes in the rural districts make it inadequate to meet the needs.

Will Break Limitations

Some of the counties spend less than $50 a year for books. The average number of hours a library is open amounts to three and a quarter a week. The average librarian's salary in such districts is about $58 a year. The result, naturally, is static collections of books, untrained workers, short hours of service, and no practical service to outlying points.

The bookmobile service, with the help of this loan of a car by the Massachusetts Library Association, and supplies of books to be purchased with $30,000 set apart from the WPA funds, and supplemented by the State's lending libraries, will reach remote centers, small libraries with scarcely any equipment, schools and, to some extent, individual homes. There will be a supervisor for each region, a professionally trained and experienced librarian, who will distribute the books from the bookmobile, stimulate reading through personal guidance of readers, study the book needs of the community, help the local librarian with administrative problems, and do all that is possible to develop the neighborhood service.

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Labor Peace Held Vital By Legion Head

Favoring better industrial relations and urging continued opposition to subversive forces, Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, National Commander of the American Legion, breakfasted today with Mayor Tobin on the last day of his two-day visit to Boston. It was his first here since he became head of the Legion. Commander Kelly arrived in Boston yesterday to confer with local Legion, state and city officials on details of the coming American Legion national convention in Boston this summer.

Tonight the National Commander will be guest of honor at the State Department's annual banquet to the head of the Legion at the Hotel Statler. He leaves Boston for Providence by automobile later in the afternoon.

Peace between employer and employee, Commander Kelly declared, is more important now than at any time in the country's history. Achievement of a permanent and lasting peace for industry has in too many cases, been rendered "almost impossible by the efforts of Communist-inspired agencies to gain control of the labor movement in this country."

Peace in industry, the Commander said, is a "natural corollary" of an adequate national defense. "Now, as never before, we must present a common American front to warring nations abroad. There must be no symptom of internal stress and weakness for them to trade on," he said.

Commander Kelly criticized the Christian Front. The organization appears to be un-American in character, he said, and may eventually be placed in the same category as the Communist Party, the Bund and the Silver Shirts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Jan. 22

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.

For Sunday, Jan. 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
2:00 p. m.—Estonian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Choral Prelude.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Musical Period.

Legion Chief Visits Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Daniel J. Doherty Raymond J. Kelley

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Overture by Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Jan. 21

Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Chromatic Gallup," by F. Liszt. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Musical Program. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Religious Service—GCS, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Milk Industry Weighs Plans For Publicity

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Massachusetts Milk Control Board heard a proposal yesterday that milk producers and milk distributors set up a fund to advertise Massachusetts milk.

Harry L. Gustafson, Secretary of the New England Association of Milk dealers, offered, at a public hearing, the suggestion as coming from a joint study by a committee of producers and dealers.

He proposed a possible deduction of one cent per hundredweight to be paid by each producer and dealer. The money would be handled by a new body, composed of dealers and producers. No particular sum was mentioned.

The Milk Control Board will rule whether such deductions may legally be made.

Some milk men present approved, and others opposed.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 21

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday Jan. 21

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 22

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Lecture

7:45 p. m.—WRUL (49.6m-6.04mc and 25.6m-11.73mc), Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Chamber of Bay State House Gets Long-Postponed Cleaning

Not since 1895 have the white mahogany walls of the chamber of the Massachusetts House of Representatives been thoroughly cleaned. But today eight General Court officers, armed with brushes, water and cleaning powder are working an amazing change.

With each vigorous stroke of the brushes the grime of years of legislative service is disappearing and the color of the richly carved panelling is changing from what has appeared to be walnut to an oaken shade.

During the past 45 years, the panels have only been dusted, because very little time was available for thorough cleaning with the Legislature holding annual sessions which usually dragged on into late summer months.

But 1940, the first off-session year under the new biennial session system, is affording Charles O. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms, an opportunity to send his force scurrying up tall ladders to return the chamber to its former splendor by removing its annually thickening grimy overcoat.

Will Continue

For several weeks the cleaning work has been going on, and it will continue for at least three more weeks. By the end of the task the eight officers doing the work will have gone through a training period of inestimable value in the forthcoming spring cleaning season at home. However, if their wives expect much help from them in cleaning home woodwork they had better start piling up a debt of wifely favors upon their husbands between now and the opening of the spring season, because the eight stalwarts will be considerably "fed up" with dirty woodwork by the end of their House of Representatives chores.

The panelling covers the entire wall surface up to the level of the House balcony. Thus the panelling expanse is tremendous, and not the easiest territory to clean. But the result is worth the risk of working at the top of long ladders and improvised staging, Mr. Holt believes.

However, the State House force is not attempting to clean the painted walls above the woodwork, for the domed ceiling, and the painting job required, calls for experts and, in these days of economy, no money is available to hire the expert help.

Contrast Noted

Therefore, as the panelling takes on the freshness of other years, the painted walls and ceiling look more and more grimy by contrast. Whether the final result will be the eventual cleaning and painting of the upper portion of the chamber is for the future to decide. But throughout this year at least the ceiling, like the much-discolored golden dome of the State House will continue unrefurbished because of present efforts to lift at least a portion of the governmental expense load from taxpayers' shoulders.

One of the most satisfying results of the cleaning operations is the reappearing beauty of the white mahogany, with its exquisite grain and more readily appreciated hand carving with which the panels are edged.

Another feature which now will attract more public attention is the hand-carved United States and Massachusetts seals to the left and right respectively of the richly carved dark mahogany Speaker's rostrum. These seals have not stood out so brilliantly since 1895 opening ceremonies.

While the greatest attention is being afforded the chamber of the House of Representatives, the gleaming white walls of the Senate chamber are being washed.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus of the Air.	"Magic Waves": dramatic sketch	White House Conference on the Welfare of Children in a Democracy	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:15 Campus of the Air.	Gene and Glenn's Junior Quiz		Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30 "Americans at Work"; drama			Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45			Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name": quiz program	"Curtain Calls"	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake"; Dr. Bernard Myers	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers"; dramatization	Al Donahue's Orchestra. Al Donahue Orchestra.		"Confidentially Yours". "Twentieth Century	Pete Herman's Orch. "Jungle Jim"
7:45				
8:00 "Gang Busters"; dramatization	"The Green Hornet"; "The Green Hornet"	Arch Oboler's "Sensitive Mr. Ginsberg"	Serenade"	"Hour of Music"
8:15			Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Hour of Music"
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz program	"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	"Hour of Music" "Gold Coast Riders"
8:45				
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Federal Bar Assn. Banquet; Robert Jackson	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier		"Sons of the Pioneers"	Masters"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wiley's Orchestra	"Death Valley Days"; dramatization	Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night				Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 Mathew H. Woll			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news		Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:00 Pres. Roosevelt's		News Service	Eddie Cantor; Jack	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Birthday Ball:		Weather Service	Benny; Rudy Vallee;	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Eddie Cantor; Jack	News; talk; weather	Eddie Cantor; Burns and	Fanny Brice; Hanley	The Gauchos
11:45 Benny; others	George Olsen's Orch.	Allen; others	Stafford; others	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports		"Tom Terris"		"Let There Be Light"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; weather	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Religion for Every Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, baritone.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs.	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Invitation to Music, R. S. V. P."	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church.		Temple Israel Service.	Church Service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:45 Old South Church.		Temple Israel Service.	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; Erno Rapee, conductor; Robert Weede, baritone	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist		Alec Templeton, interv'w	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City		"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Pauline Warren	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Hotel"; drama	Pauline Warren	"From Hollywood Today"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Metropolitan Moods"		Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	Great Plays; Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas"	Drama and music	American Unitarian Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 'News and Rhythm'		Drama and music		"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	Great Plays; Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas"	University of Chicago Round Table	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 'News and Rhythm'				"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony	Community Fund Interfaith Program	"I Want a Divorce"; dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Orch.; John Barbirolli, conductor;			Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Community Fund Prgrm	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Gleason L. Archer	Dance Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor, commentator	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:15 "Pursuit of Happiness"; variety	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	Jennings Trio
4:30	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow"; dramatization	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
4:45	Richard Himber's Orch.		Network speaker	
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Piano duet
5:45 the Lads			Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program			Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Grouch Club"; vocalists; orchestra	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Shep Fields' Orchestra	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry		Popular music		Religious program
7:00 The War This Week	Talk from Helsinki	Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 The War This Week	News from Europe		"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Theater: variety	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music":	Edgar Bergen: Donald	American Forum: Secy.	Variety Hour: Jan Antonio, director
8:15 Geraldine Fitzgerald in "The	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	Perkins and others on	
8:30 Citadel"; war news	"Swing for Sunday"	"One Man's Family";	"Children in a Democracy"; questions	Variety Hour: Jan Antonio, director
8:45	"Swing for Sunday"	dramatic sketch		
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 Or.; Helen Traubel, soprano	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 People's Platform:	News from Paris	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	News Service		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mosaics"	Primrose String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather			"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Concert Melodies"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday Night Serenade	"Sophisticated Ladies"; Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:45 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra			News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Musical Quiz	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	'Road of Life"; sketch	"The Syncopators"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 'Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	'Carters of Elm Street'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Dramatic sketch	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light Orchestra	Organ Melodies
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartzell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15 Quartet		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Muse and Music"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We women"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Tenor; violin; organ	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Rudolph Friml, Jr.'s,	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Wayne Van Dyne, tenor	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Kiwanis Anniversary	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Democratic State Comm.	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial		"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "June-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Opening Meeting 1940	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Community Fund Drive	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Theater: Ginger	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 Rogers and Joel	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 McCrea in "Bachelor Mother"	Career Quiz	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Career Quiz	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Senators Hatch and Mead	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	The Streamliners
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want";	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want";	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune Orchestra	News Service

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BOSTON, MASS.

Owners Get Federal Aid On Woodland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire woodland owners who have long complained that high taxes make it economically impossible for them to take care of their woodland, this year stand to receive Federal financial assistance.

These funds are available to farmers through co-operation with the Agricultural Conservation program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Payments under the 1940 program will be made for slash clearance, selective cutting and trimming, and for planting seedlings.

For clearance of slash resulting from the hurricane, payments at the rate of $4 an acre for a maximum of 15 acres to a landowner will be made; for selective cutting, removal of poor trees in order to give good trees an opportunity to grow, payments at the rate of $7.50 an acre with a maximum of $30 to a landowner. All but the payment for planting will be included in the limit to a farmer for all kinds of conservation payments but the planting payments will be in addition to the limit.

State agricultural leaders point out that as farmers generally get out firewood during the winter months for the following winter, that they can combine this activity with slash clearance and selective cutting. Through adoption of the three phases of woodland improvement, it is estimated that it will be possible for many farmers to earn their 1940 taxes on their woodland in this manner.

Mayor Expects Rise in City Cost

Mayor Tobin declares that he looks for substantial increases in the cost of many items for fuel and food in the 1940 city budget, which is now in preparation.

"It may be necessary to make substantial increases in these items to avoid a shortage," the Mayor said. Fuel and food items in the city budget would amount to at least $2,000,000. This compares with an estimated expenditure of departments under Mayoral control during 1939 of $39,000,000.

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BOSTON

Orchids Are Declared Not so Expensive

By a Staff Photographer

Outside Winter—Inside Tropical Jungle Flowers

Upper left—Oncidium splendidum, a light yellow orchid, speckled like a tiger lily, which grows on a long stem, and is epiphytal (one of two types of orchids, growing in the air), as opposed to the terrestrial. Upper right—A perfect specimen of a cypripedium hybrid, which stays in bloom six to eight weeks. Below—Miss Rachel Butterworth of Framingham, Mass., who raises thousands of varieties of orchids in her extensive greenhouses, with the cattleya Bill Taft.

Enlarged Area Issue Again Up In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Another periodic expression that the boundaries of this city should be enlarged to absorb the town of Longmeadow, bordering immediately on the south, has arisen to stir an exchange of opinion between Springfield and Longmeadow authorities.

For the past number of years, with Springfield welfare costs soaring, it has been a constant source of irritation to many city dwellers, paying on high valuations, that the gentleman perhaps working at the desk in front of him enjoyed a modest tax assessment and a low valuation on his real estate because he lived across the line in a separate sphere of government.

The subject this time received expression from Donald M. Macaulay, an attorney, who remarked briefly in a speech that one of the most important subjects in considering the future of Springfield would be its legal relation to the town of Longmeadow.

Coming from Mr. Macaulay the comment was considered to have unusual significance. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor in the November election, but lost to Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Democrat. He is an outstanding lawyer, a former City Solicitor and a recognized young leader in western Massachusetts.

Department officials of Springfield promptly supported Mr. Macaulay, although they frankly were dubious that any merger of the town into the city limits could be obtained.

Stephen D. O'Brien, member of the Board of Assessors of Springfield declared that some basis of equitable taxation, by which relief costs would be assessed upon persons whose livelihood comes from the city of Springfield would be a desirable solution of the situation.

Two members of the Board of Selectmen of Longmeadow, both of whom are in business in Springfield, promptly protested any change in the basis of town government for Longmeadow.

Woman Grower Finds Economy As Well as Beauty in Orchids

There is nothing remarkable about orchids on your budget other than that people should think it remarkable, one of New England's leading women orchid growers declares. They are less expensive than people think they are and outlast other cut flowers.

Miss Rachel Butterworth does her orchid growing right in New England, in hothouses in Framingham, Mass. She is in a business which her father started, and which her brother, George W. Butterworth, shares with her. They have what is said to be the oldest commercial greenhouse in the country.

Raising orchids isn't just a business with Miss Butterworth. As she says, it's her hobby and her recreation, too.

"I'm constantly thinking up new ways in which orchids can be used," she smiled.

The feeling people have that orchids are only for special "dress-up" occasions is erroneous, Miss Butterworth believes.

"Orchids are good for all occasions, from morning until night," she says. "Of course, you have to have taste as to how many it's appripriate to wear. That depends to some extent on the kind of orchid, too. One big gorgeous one shouldn't be spoiled by having any more with it, for example."

There are 20,000 natural species of orchids, including the vanilla vine, Miss Butterworth explained, most of them in her own extensive hothouses. It seems one walks for miles through a jungle maze of exotic blooms, in tropical moist heat, with orchids stretching like fields and growing overhead, too, in great profusion. She has literally thousands of varieties, all requiring different kinds of care and knowledge.

It's a strange sight, in January, to be in equatorial blossoming and with rare scents catching one up, while overhead great fir trees are weighted with snow, outside the landscape is white with it, and from something gray that might be sky, white flakes fall to remind one that this is New England, and winter.

One associates lavender and purple as orchid colors, but there are colors akin to blue, and white orchids, light - green - and - brown orchids, orchids that look like tiger lilies, all speckled, and with backgrounds ranging from white to wine. The common lady's slipper is of the orchid family.

Miss Butterworth's own favorite flower, which she herself wears, is a baby orchid. These are called baby orchids, but are not necessarily of a diminutive species, she explained. This one she favors is known as odonto glossum grande, and is something like a tiger lily, except that it has a perfect image of a child in the center, arms, legs, head, eyes, even little frilly sleeves.

There's another little orchid that looks little a humming bird, called Oncidium splendidum, that's Miss Butterworth's second favorite to wear. It's a tiny speckled variety, and, she says, particularly popular for hybridizing.

Miss Butterworth says a cypripendium hybrid stays in bloom six to eight weeks. Cymbidiums, which give a delicious nectar, and grow in a long, spiky spray, will stay in bloom 12 to 14 weeks, she declares, while the average cattleya stays in perfect bloom two weeks or more.

Ever Try To Weigh A Magic Rug?

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How much does a magic carpet suspended in mid-air weigh?

This is the question that has been disturbing several of last summer's visitors to the World's Fair, where in General Electric's House of Magic they saw an electromagnetic levitator cause a nine-pound aluminum disk to float above it without any guides or supports. The flotation was accomplished for the first time in history by an ingenious application of magnetic repulsion. The levitator, containing a set of coils, resembled a small round table. The aluminum disk floated several inches above it.

The question is: "If such a machine were placed on a scale during the demonstration, would the scale show the weight of the disk together with that of the machine as the disk floats over the instrument? If not, what becomes of the weight of the disk while it is 'resting' in mid-air?"

That's a poser for any high school "physicist."

The answer is that the weight of the disk while suspended above the machine would still register on the scale. Here's the way to analyse the situation says L. H. B. Peer of the General Electric research laboratory who developed the levitator:

"For every force there must be an equal and opposite force, and if we exert a force to hold up the disk, we must push down against the levitator in order to exert this force. This push 'down' would register on the scale, and it would be equal to the weight of the disk."

Boston Women Win With Needle

The needle of amateur needlework on exhibit at W. & J. Sloane's, Fifth Avenue, New York, decidedly is pointing north these days, as Boston women capture prize after prize in the exciting contests. The show is for the benefit of the New York Association of the Blind, Lighthouse No. 2. Boston's contribution, a Colonial bedroom, is the achievement of the Needlework Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which also has a booth at the exhibit.

Mrs. Kennard Winsor of Brookline, a first-prize winner, for a small case; Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Jamaica Plain, and Mrs. Sewall Cabot, Brookline, first and second prizes in boxes, respectively; Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, Beacon Street, first prize winner, both for a footstool and for crewel curtains; Mrs. Rudolph Weld, Brookline; Mrs. Edward R. Warren, Mt. Vernon Street, first for crewel bag; and Mrs. Henry Lyman, Canton, Mass., all are in New York today.

Among others to carry off blue ribbons for excellence in needlework from the Boston contingent are Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Ben P. P. Moseley, Commonwealth Avenue; Mrs. Richard W. Hale, Needham, Mass.; and Miss Mary O. Bowditch, Beacon Street.

Movies Enter Smith Course As Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Four recent Russian motion pictures will be synchronized with classroom lectures and reading assignments in a course in Slavonic history, to be presented at Smith College for the first time during the next semester.

Marking an experimental venture for the department of history, the project is seen as one affording pertinent cinematic material in connection with "The History of the Russian and Slav Peoples from Earliest Times to the Present," as the course is called, and at the same time clarifying to some extent the current situation in eastern Europe.

Given by Sidney Hans Kohn, professor of history and an authority on contemporary world events, the course will take its place among others in the departments of the natural sciences and languages making use of motion pictures. The new course differs only in a conscious attempt at even closer interpretation of this new technique of pictures allied with established classroom methods.

Illustrative of the type of motion picture which offers interesting parallels with immediate events in addition to subject matter supplementing studies in the course is the film "Alexander Nevsky," scheduled for the second week of the semester.

Directed by Sergei Eisenstein, the film unfolds a story of Teutonic knights in medieval times and was made in Russia only a few years ago, following a deliberate search on the part of the producers for an anti-German incident in Russian history which might be presented in dramatic form. Students who view the picture will be able to relate it to their study of the period of Teutonic knighthood while learning the ironic origin of the film as well as the comment of a recent critic who has pointed out parallels between battle scenes in the film and those now occuring in Finland.

"The Conquests of Peter the Great," second film in the series, will also have connection with present-day events dealing as it does with Russian expansion into Sweden and the Baltic countries. Both this picture and "Alexander Nevsky" will have their first showings in Northampton at this time, and students of the College other than those enrolled in Slavonic history may attend.

Following the spring vacation, two other Russian films will be used, both dealing with the Soviet revolution itself and including possibly the famous "Three Women." In every case the movie will serve as a special kind of lecture for which students will be held responsible, although attendance is not compulsory.

Symphonic Guest From Russia

The Arts in Boston

Nicolai Malko, coming to us from Russia via Denmark, is the distinguished guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for this week's concerts. He submitted the following program yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, and will repeat it this evening: Rossini, Overture to "La Gazza Ladra"; Shostakovich, Symphony No. 1; Reger, Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart, op. 132; Tchaikovsky, Italian Capriccio. The Rossini and the Reger items were played for the first time at these concerts.

Mr. Malko proved himself at once an authoritative and musicianly conductor, who had clear ideas of interpretation and was able to secure the co-operation of the orchestra. His style of directing is simple and unaffected. He was well received by the Friday audience.

The Rossini overture proved to be a delightful number, full of grace and fun and theatricalism. It was refreshing to listen to a score completely devoid of profundity yet musically engaging.

Mr. Malko is said to have been the first conductor of the Shostakovich symphony; his reading of it may be taken as authentic. Another hearing did not alter one's impression of the score. By the way, what is Shostakovich's political standing in Russia as of January, 1940? Was he concerned with the Finnish adventure? If so, was he for it or against it? Much may depend on the answer. This listener's personal opinion is that Shostakovich is in favor in Moscow at the moment; the final movement of this symphony certainly forecast the pact with Germany.

Reger is a formidable name in music, but this exercise of his scholarship is neither very interesting musically nor very appealing for its tonal beauties. There is nothing in the variations half so pleasing as the theme itself. The final fugue best deserves the attention.

Tchaikovsky's Italian Capriccio is strange fare for a symphony program in these days. It had not been heard at a subscription concert of the orchestra since 1904. It really belongs in the Pop concert repertory. Possibly Mr. Malko underestimated the musical experience of the people of Boston. If so, we shall forgive him, if only for the sake of the Rossini overture.

L. A. S.

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Jan. 31, the last day of our January Linen Sale. No mail or telephone orders filled on this sale merchandise at these prices after this date.

Stearns
BOSTON

Around the Corner—

Diary Records—The other day it was reported that a daily diary had been kept for 74 years by Washington D. Graves of Stafford Springs, Conn.

Hearing of this record, Mrs. Charles Lovell, wife of the Congregational Minister at South Deerfield, Mass., let it be known that a diary has been kept continuously in her family for 112 years. It was started by her great-grandfather, Marcus Chapin, in 1828. In 1861 it was taken over by her grandfather, Edward Purrington Keep, who carried it on until 1900 when he handed the task over to Mrs. Lovell's father, Charles Chapin Keep, who is still making the daily entries.

In addition to their value as family history, the diaries have proved very useful in court in proving land titles.

January Thaw—A Westwood boy, who like other high school students there, takes a bus to the Dedham High School each morning, woke a little late on Monday. Hastily devouring breakfast as the last drops of the night's drenching rain pattered down, he hurried to the corner—but the bus was not there.

Trotting briskly back to his house he explained the gravity of the situation to his father. Out came the family chariot—to roll speedily to Dedham.

It seemed peculiarly quiet outside the school. "Must be very late indeed," thought the new arrivals.

Then up stepped one of several youngsters playing under the brightening skies. "There's no school today, on account it's supposed to be raining hard," he remarked.

Olive for Three Miles—Eastern Airline statisticians, turning their attention to meals in the air, have just figured out that diners in the sky cover about three miles while they are eating one olive, or 15 miles while they drink a cup of bouillon. While they do away with a breast and drumstick of chicken, with supporting vegetables, their plane usually travels about 45 miles, according to these experts.

Snow Blow—All is not smoke that billows in the air—especially if it happens to burst into view behind a snow-covered barn, a hired hand on a South Windsor, Conn., farm has learned.

Seeing white clouds carried from his employer's barn by the wind, the man hurried to the phone and called a fire station, four miles away.

The firemen came over post haste—to find that powdery snow was blowing from the roof.

Henland Primps—Fine feathers really do make the all-American hen, chosen today at the Boston Poultry Show.

That is so, according to poultry experts, because a bird is judged by how straight its feathers come out. Anyway, a lot of primping has been going on in "Henland" today, as many fanciers like to wash and brush their pets so that their feathers show off to the best advantage.

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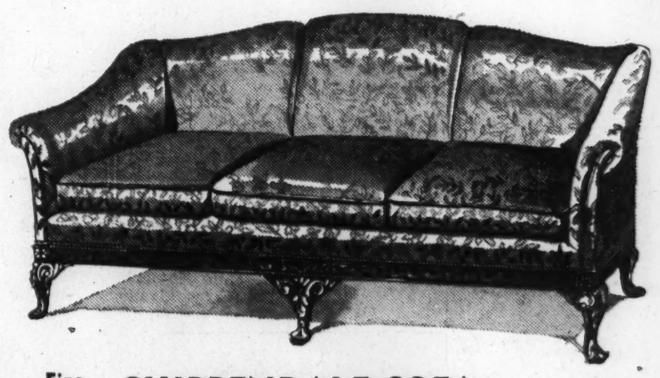
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Shaughnessy Taking Over Football at Stanford University With a Firm Hand

Calls for Motion Pictures For Study of Past Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—Clark Shaughnessy, who has had two (Chicago and Loyola) schools "de-emphasize" football right out from under him, and now takes up at Stanford University, where the grid sport hit a new low this year, is taking over with a firm hand.

Already, comes the report from the Stanford Farm, Shaughnessy is having the motion pictures of the Indians' unfortunate season crated to be sent to him for careful study—slow motion—before he even so much as sees the inside of the Stadium for spring practice which begins around April 1.

The "unpredictable Mr. Shaughnessy," as he is known to those coaches who have faced his teams when he had material, will have a veteran squad at hand for his first greeting. Most of the boys from the 1939 Stanford squad are pretty good individually. They just couldn't seem to get together for enough minutes during one game—except the Dartmouth—to cement a win.

Who knows, he might be able to pull a winner out of the Stanford Indian's headdress the first year out here? At least that is what he hopes to do. And anything he does over one victory and one tie will be appreciated by undergrads and alumni alike as superior to 1939.

Baseball

Baseball players are always doing something to keep in the news—even when not sliding into third. For instance, there are two major leaguers who caught a dress-thief here in San Francisco the other day: another who is judging a beauty contest; and of course the three Di Maggio Bros., Inc., who may be seen occasionally anyway out at the Fish Grotto at Fisherman's Wharf, the one owned by Joe, even though he's seldom there.

Some of the locker-room gossip in the San Francisco Seals stadium these days—funny how the boys can't stay away from the old hangouts—has produced the prediction that youngest Di Maggio—Dominic—will hit .300 or a little over this year for the Boston Red Sox.

He may at that. Dominic, however, has not been a Brother Joe with the stick. But once he gets the hang of major league pitching he will do all right.

Another young ball player from this area—Sammy Chapman, the 1938 All-America football star of University of California—signed his contract for the third year with the Philadelphia Athletics. Story is that Sam will hold down a regular outfield spot this year with the Quakers.

Crew

About this time of year we begin to hear about that sport of sports—crew! And first good news is that probably Stanford University will bend to the sweeps again after a 20 years' absence. No reason why Stanford, California, and Washington, U. C. L. A., and Oregon State can't have their own Western Regatta every year.

If the Stanfords want a good coach—one who knows his business—there's one right here in the Bay area who might even start out part-time the first year. He is Harry John Dutton, now a local architect; one time member of the same U. of Washington championship crew which Washington's coach Al Ulbrickson stroked. Harry John was an assistant mentor at Washington after graduation.

Crew is an expensive sport due to the shells, oars, transportation, and usual inability to provide a rowing course along which spectators can watch the full race. I understand the University of California will loan a shell or two for the Stanford start. Probably the start will be a small one this year—maybe a good 150-pound crew would send the Indians off to a good start?

While on the topic of crew, a story from Seattle that Coach Ulbrickson sent his varsity crew out with only seven men in the boat "because of lack of material" is almost to laugh. That's Al for you; chief crew moaner of the U. S.

Nobody's fooled down here at California, Al. California—and all the other major crews in the country—know you have a good crew this year. They seem to recall that you have been building for the 1940 Olympics over the past two years.

Even though the Olympic Games won't be held in Finland—or probably anywhere else—there undoubtedly will be an All-American or Pan-American Games, which will include crew. And nobody is "including Washington out." So you can put that eighth man back in the boat, Al. It was a nice try, anyway!

Royal Arch Gunnison

Sportsman's Park Plans Night Ball

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—If the lights can be installed in time the Cardinals and Browns will play night baseball in Sportsman's Park this summer.

The Browns announced here the club now is willing to negotiate on a 50-50 basis with the Cardinals for the installation of lights.

Sam Breadon, President of the Cardinals, upon hearing the Browns' announcement, said:

"I have been ready to put in the lights for several years. However, I have not given it much thought lately, but if there is a chance to install the lighting system in time for night baseball for the coming season, I'm ready to go into it."

Provision for several lighting towers was made when a large scoreboard was built two years ago, and President Don Barnes of the Browns said he believed plans drawn up for lights several years ago still could be used.

Barnes said the directors' decision came after viewing the success night baseball has enjoyed in other major league cities and in the belief the Browns would be an improved club in 1940.

Beccali Gets Busy —By Pap'

Luigi
BECCALI
—WON THE OLYMPIC 1,500-METER TITLE FOR ITALY IN 1932 !!
WITH THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES JUST ABOUT OUT OF THE PICTURE, BECCALI IS SET TO "SHOOT THE WORKS" IN CURRENT INDOOR RACES
HE HAS BEEN TRAINING HARD AND MAY FIGURE IN SOME OF THE MILE CLASSICS BEFORE THIS SEASON HAS RUN ITS COURSE
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Luigi Beccali did a thorough job of outfooting the best milers of the world in winning the Olympic 1,500-meter championship at Los Angeles in 1932. But the little Italian flyer hasn't been able to come through with anything like the same sort of a performance in his subsequent appearances in this country.

In the field of the 1932 Olympic 1,500-meter final was Glenn Cunningham. Glenn was not quite ready for the competition he faced that afternoon but he has scored over Beccali on several occasions since then. In the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Cunningham pushed Jack Lovelock to a new world's mark for the event and at the same time led Beccali across the finish line.

Beccali visited this country in 1934 and attempted to create a new 1,500-meter mark in the Harvard Stadium at Boston, Mass. He fell on the third lap and crashed into a news photographer at the finish line and finished in the comparatively slow time of 4m. 2s.

He popped up again early in 1937 and tried his hand at racing on the boards. He finished third, behind Cunningham and Gene Venzke, in the Baxter Mile in his debut. In the National championships, Beccali was second to Archie San Romani. Cunningham repeated his victory over him in the K. of C. mile.

Outdoors he fared no better. Don Lash beat him in the invitation mile at the Penn Relays. Cunningham scored over him in the mile at the Memphis Cotton Carnival and in the Princeton Invitation meet Luigi finished behind San Romani, Lash and Cunningham.

This season Beccali is just about ready to show the form that made him one of the outstanding milers in the world. He put in a real siege of cross-country work last Fall to build up a foundation for a strenuous campaign on the boards. He has been training faithfully at the New York A. C. and is wearing the Winged Foot uniform in competition.

—Pap'

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

With plenty of snow, more in prospect and generally fair weather predicted, the best skiing conditions so far this season exist in northern New England.

Surveying weather prospects in Western Maine, the White Mountains, and the Merrimack and upper Connecticut Valleys, the weather bureau last night said it would be generally fair in the southern portions with light local snows in the northern portions Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature would be less severe Saturday night with little change in temperature Sunday, the weatherman said.

Carnivals were scheduled for the week end at many resorts. Fifty-two skiing clubs were expected to compete Sunday at North Conway, N. H., in the Eastern Slope's sanctioned team slalom matches. On the same day the Dartmouth B team and the Lebanon Outing Club will vie in downhill and jumping events.

Laconia will be the scene of the Northern New England speed skating championships, while the weekly ice harness racing will be held tomorrow at Derby and Sunday at Canaan.

Among conditions reported:

Vermont—Stowe (Mt. Mansfield), 4 inches of packed powder surface on 35 to 50 inches base; Woodstock, 11 inches on broken out slopes.

New Hampshire—Cannon Mt. 8 inches of powder over 8 to 12 inch base on trails; Conway, 9 inches of breakable crust; Franconia Notch, 4 inches of powder over 8 to 12 inches on trails; Lancaster, 8 inches of packed snow; Plymouth, 9 inches of grainy unbreakable crust.

Maine—Fryeberg, 8 inches breakable crust.

Massachusetts—Greenfield, 5 inches hard crust over base.

And Talking of . . . 1940

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

America's Aces Come Up

LONDON—Just now, the names of American athletic aces crop up freely in conversation at places where British sports folk foregather. Which is mainly in camps, barracks, billets, and naval quarters. For we are all talking of the "prospects" for 1940. And, as regards sport, that—in view of the prevailing circumstances — is pretty much the same as talking about 1939. Anyway, the arrangements for the year just started are nebulous, and discussion of the big events that will not be leads inevitably to reflections upon the last such big events that were. And, in those, Americans played a major part indeed.

Take the All England Club's lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, for example. This year there won't be any—the classic annual meeting is abandoned "for the duration"—and all the valued trophies emblematic of victory rest meanwhile in the possession of Americans.

"Blue Riband" Events

Never before did the bearers of the Stars and Stripes have such a comprehensive success at Wimbledon as they did in 1939. Not only did the "blue riband" events, the men's and women's singles, go to the United States—the former won by R. L. Riggs, the latter by Alice Marble—but the men's doubles, the women's doubles and the mixed went there, too. Thanks to the efforts of R. L. Riggs and E. T. Cooke; Alice Marble and Sarah Fabyan; and R. L. Riggs and Alice Marble. That was a sweeping success, if you like, even though the standard of lawn tennis by which it was obtained seemed slightly lower, generally speaking, than that of the champions in previous years.

The "Wimbledon" of 1939 did not seem to have quite its usual distinction and grip on public imagination. With the result that, when it was over, people talked more realistically than ever before about the possibility of seeing soon an "open" meeting, in which professionals would be allowed to compete, as well as amateurs. Unquestionably, one of the factors that tended to detract from the appeal of the last Wimbledon was the fact that nobody could seriously describe the men's single champion as the best lawn tennis player of his time—better than Donald Budge, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry, or W. T. Tilden, all ex-Wimbledon champions turned pro.

Tilden

Quite a number of good judges felt that the veteran, Tilden, accounted in his heyday the greatest netman of all time—could, even on his current form, have won the men's singles at Wimbledon last summer.

When international sport gets going again after the war, the question of amateurs, professionals, and "open" competitions in various forms of athletics is one likely to demand a great deal of earnest attention.

If I had to name America's most impressive contribution in the British sporting field that gives us today such pleasant and appreciated memories, selection would fall, I think, upon the rowing of the cracker-jack Harvard University crew that won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Centenary Henley Royal Regatta. Old-timers, now disconsolate at the prospect of having no "Henley" to focus their attention next summer, averred that the Harvard eight was just about the finest crew ever seen on the classic course. Fresh from the race against Yale over 4 miles, the Americans revealed themselves, after a negligible degree of changed training here, as wonderfully fast and consistent, poised and powerful, in relatively short bursts over 1 mile 550 yards. They had appalling weather conditions to contend with, too.

Theirs was not the only American success, at Henley, for Tabor Academy won the Thames Cup, beating Kent School (the holder) in the final; an American, Hugh Parker, formerly at Tabor, formed 50 per cent of the pair that won the Silver Goblets, and J. W. Burk gained his second consecutive triumph in the single-seater contest for the celebrated Diamond Sculls. I shall never forget watching Burk from the umpire's launch as he stabbed his way to victory with those powerful arms and legs of his, moving like an automaton set to a certain beat and apparently progressing without regard to what his rival was about.

In all sports, while a gallant attempt is being made in Britain to carry on as near to the normal lines as possible, major competitions for 1940 are "off." So, unless hostilities cease with unexpected suddenness, there is no prospect of holding either the "Open" golf championship or the "Amateur Open," in both of which Americans have a great record of success. Last year they competed in both but did not win either, though John Bulla, the Chicago heavyweight, came near to capturing the "Open." He was runner-up to Richard Burton, Sale, in a dramatic finish.

The only other field of American-British competition in major sport was pony polo—for the Westchester Cup on American soil. And it furnished the home gallopers with an anticipated success, despite the elaborateness of the Britishers' prolonged training in the United States. So, one way and another, America carries forward a substantial credit balance through 1940, to the time when international sport, and the friendships it entails, can be resumed again.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	18	6	3	88	55	39
Rangers	16	4	7	83	40	39
Toronto	15	9	4	78	59	34
Chicago	11	13	1	50	75	23
Canadiens	8	17	2	58	77	18
Detroit	7	16	4	43	71	18
Americans	8	18	1	54	77	17

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Robin Lee retained National figure skating title for fifth straight year; Joan Tozzer, 18, Boston, retained women's crown.

Three Years Ago

Dana X. Bible signed 10-year contract as head football coach at University of Texas for reported salary of $15,000 annually.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded Irving (Bump) Hadley, pitcher, to Washington for Luke Sewell, catcher, and cash—then sold Sewell to White Sox.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Safely through the first round, top-seeded stars in the annual Atlantic Coast squash racquets championships looked ahead today to formidable opposition in the succeeding steps toward the title. . . . Defending champion H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of Boston, launched his 1940 bid last night by defeating Jack Lippincott of Atlantic City, 15—11, 15—7, 15—12.

Willie Goggin, San Francisco golf professional, rang the bell with a pair of resounding upsets yesterday in the first two rounds of the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament. . . . He defeated Lawson Little, medalist, in the opening 18 and followed with a victory over Clayton Heafner, Linnville, N. C. . . . Scores in each case were 3 and 2.

A new world's prep and high school record was set last night in the 62nd annual De La Salle Institute games in New York when the Seton Hall Prep two-mile relay team of South Orange, N. J., cracked its own year-old mark for the distance in a two-team race against La Salle Military Academy. . . . The new standard of 8:02.1 was considerably better than the previous record of 8:15.

Billy Weir, former University of New Hampshire southpaw product, dropped in from nearby Malden yesterday to sign his 1940 Boston Bees contract . . . Weir has been making the southern training trip with the club since 1937.

Bob Quinn of the Boston National League club yesterday was granted the eighth franchise in the Interstate Baseball League and ordered to announce within 72 hours the name of the city where the franchise will be located.

Lancaster, York and Chester, Pa., New Brunswick, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., have been reported under consideration. Allentown, Reading, Sunbury, Harrisburg and Hazleton, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; and Trenton, N. J., are the other seven teams.

The league voted to open its season on May 1.

On the say so of Matt Mann, Michigan Coach, his swimming team is the best collegiate array in the United States today—and some 2,550 fans who jammed Yale's natty natatorium and watched the powerful Wolverines scuttle the Elis' mermen, 46 to 29, last night, would be willing to attest to this statement.

Glenn Cunningham, yet to win his first mile race of the 1940 track season, will try to make it tonight when he starts from scratch in a special limited handicap mile run. The race heads the program of the Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club meet at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York.

One of his rivals will be Luigi Beccali, who won the Olympic 1,500-meter title for Italy in 1932, but now runs for New York A. C. Beccali will start from the 15-yard mark, while others in the field will be Mason Chronister of Maryland and Phil Graves of Georgetown, 1939 winner.

Sharing interest will be the special limited handicap half-mile, bringing together John Borican, indoor world record holder, and Charlie Beetham, National indoor and outdoor champion.

New York's baseball writers decided today to give President Ed Barrow of the World Champion Yankees a plaque "For meritorious services to baseball over a long period of years."

Such an award has been made annually for a dozen years, and perhaps the only surprise is that the selection didn't come sooner. He will share honors at the New York Charter's 17th annual dinner, Feb. 4, with Bucky Walters, the Cincinnati Reds' pitcher, who will receive a plaque as "Player of the year."

President W. G. Bramham of the Minor Baseball Leagues has complied with a request of Branch Rickey, General Manager of the St., Louis Cardinals, to return to him working agreements with 10 clubs within the ranks of the Cardinal baseball organization.

Working agreements recalled were with the clubs at Albuquerque, N. M., Cambridge Md., Caruthersville, Mo., Daytona Beach, Fla., Duluth, Minn., Kilgore, Texas, Mobile, Ala., Union City, Tenn., Washington, Pa., and Williamson, W. Va.

The Yankees precipitated another one of those baseball guessing contests today by announcing that they had mailed out 31 player contracts for 1940, and that one of them called for a cut in salary.

President Ed Barrow refused to hint who this "unfortunate" person might be, but the baseball writers rushed into a hasty huddle and decided it must be a southpaw pitcher named Vernon Gomez.

Around The Hub

Bruins at Rangers

After practice today the Bruins awaited their fifth meeting with the New York Rangers at New York tomorrow night. With Mel Hill back in force Roy Conacher remains the only regular on the sideline. Capt. Dit Clapper is not at his best because of an eye injury, but will play.

The Bruins are about due to halt the tricky New Yorkers. In the four games already played Rangers have won three by scores of 3-2, 4-0 and 6-4, the other game resulting in an overtime tie. The week-end schedule of the N. H. L. will see Amerks at Toronto tonight, Boston at Rangers, Toronto at Detroit and Amerks at Chicago tomorrow night.

The Olympics are also on the road this week end, meeting Verdun tonight and Valleyfield tomorrow afternoon. Since these are four-point games the O's are anxious to win at least one, although they left last night with Buddy Foster remaining at home and two members of the junior Olympics aboard the train, Garnet Isola and Frank Sullivan.

Ken Clapp will come up from Providence to challenge Allan Tolmich of Detroit in the 50-yard dash at the Prout Memorial Games one week from tonight. The Brown University ace, of course, was disappointed at his second-place finish in the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars meet, but will be in better shape by Jan. 27. Bill Cook of Colgate and the Boston College stars, Lou Montgomery and Gil Walker, are also entered in the dash.

If John Borican starts in the 1,000, every one of the 1939 trophy winners will go to the starting line in next Saturday's Boston Garden meet. Harold Cagle has entered the 600, Glenn Cunningham the one-mile and Don Lash the two-mile. Borican sent in his entry for the mile, but that special is already crowded and he seems an almost certain starter in the 1,000.

The Harvard basketball varsity is idle until two weeks from tonight, when Wes Fesler sends his squad against Tufts. The next Eastern League game for the Crimson is scheduled on Feb. 7, with the powerful Dartmouth five. The Big Green defeated Fesler's team in their first meeting, 51-33.

Brucker Signs

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Earl Brucker, veteran catcher of Connie Mack's Athletics, has signed his 1940 contract, officials of the Philadelphia American League baseball club announced. Brucker, a resident of San Diego, Calif., experienced a batting slump last season after consistently hitting better than .300 in previous seasons, but is regarded as a valuable handler of young pitchers.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

College Basketball

While college hockey has made rapid strides in the United States during the past years, it still has a long way to go before it can come up to the standard set by the Canadian colleges. The championship races of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League have proved this.

Whether the American colleges will ever be able to raise their standard of play to that of the Canadians is a big question. The difference in climatic conditions in the two countries has been and still is a big handicap to the Americans and until there are many more artificial rinks here there is little chance for the development of star hockey players on such a scale as in Canada where natural ice is available.

For a number of years McGill and Toronto sent their varsity teams across the border to play exhibition games against some of the American colleges. These proved popular and so, with the hope that more interest would be engendered in the sport, the above mentioned International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League was organized. But the results have been so markedly in favor of the Canadians that the league does not appear to be serving any useful purpose and some of the local coaches are dissatisfied.

The central office of eastern intercollegiate athletics is not in accord with the opinion of the Harvard and Dartmouth coaches as yet, however. It issued the new tentative program for 1940 and announced that University of Montreal is again entered. The plans must be tentative in view of the conditions in Europe which could affect the Canadian college hockey.

What we would like to see is an Eastern Hockey League made up of four members of the Quadrangular league and Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania. These seven colleges already have leagues in baseball, basketball and track and field sports and it would be a fine thing to add hockey.

While Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania have done little in the way of hockey, we see no reason why they should not be able to make it a varsity sport. Columbia and Pennsylvania are located in cities which have artificial rinks and Cornell is well situated for the building of a rink similar to that at Dartmouth. It will take a few years to bring the standard of play at those three colleges up to that reached by the other four; but we believe that the game is worth the effort.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

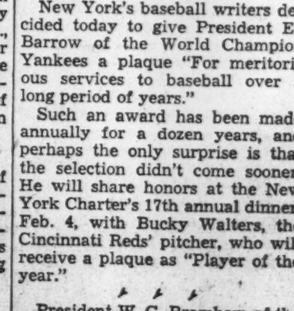
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 20, 1940

Problem No. 2211

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

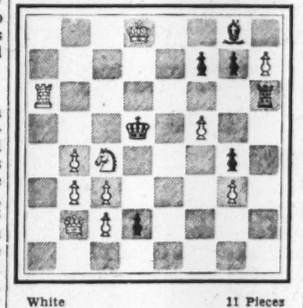
White to play and mate in two.

(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1911.)

Problem No. 2212

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(Alekhine-Fine, Kemeri, 1937. Alekhine terms this "probably my best purely positional achievement of the last few years.")

Notes

Henri Rinck, world famous end-game composer whose works have frequently been featured in the end-game section, is a native of Spain, and had some difficult experiences during the civil war. It is reported that five times he was arrested because the authorities were suspicious of the postcards he received with strange notations on them. Of course, after a while someone who knew chess identified them and he was released.

One of the great private chess libraries has now come into the hands of the Harvard University Library, through the bequest of Silas W. Rowland, for many years one of New York's generous chess patrons, and a former president of the Marshall Chess Club.

For some weeks now, the annual tournament for the individual championship of the Interborough High School Chess League has been taking place in New York. The winner was Daniel Mayers of Townsend Harris Hall, who scored 6-1 in the finals, and finished a point ahead of Joseph Hidalgo of the Commerce High School.

Feb. 22 is the occasion for special chess events in many sections of the country. But few chess gatherings can equal in attendance the annual match between representatives of the North Jersey Chess Association and the Suburban Chess League. This match, held on the ninth floor of the Newark Evening News Building, attracts about 100 players on a side.

Dr. Vidmar, one of his country's leading electrical engineers, and one of the world's strongest non-professional masters, continues as Yugoslavia's premier player, although in the championship tournament played last year he could only tie for first honors with M. Tomovic, each scoring 10½-4½.

The game below, from this tournament, will please for its sparkling finish.

Bogoljuboff Variation

Vidmar White	Kalabar Black	Vidmar White	Kalabar Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 P-B4	R-K
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	17 P-K4	Q-Kt3
4 B-Q2	BxBch	18 Kt-B3	P-B3
5 QxB	P-QR3	19 Kt-R4	Q-B2
6 P-KKt3	Castles	20 Kt-B5	Q-B1
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21 R-KB	Kt-Q2
8 Kt-B3	Q-B	22 QR-K	P-Kt3
9 CastlesKR	Kt-K5	23 Kt-K3	Q-K2
10 Q-B2	KtxKt	24 B-R3	Kt-B
11 QxKt	P-QB4	25 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Q2
12 KR-Q	R-Q	26 P-K5	BxP
13 P-Q5	PxP	27 P-K6	Resigns
14 PxP	P-Q3		

This game, from the American Chess Federation championship held in New York early last summer, won for Reshevsky half of the brilliancy award, according to the decision of Frank J. Marshall, Reshevsky's predecessor as United States champion. Santasiere was awarded the other share for his victory over A. S. Pinkus.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Bellome White	Reshevsky Black	Bellome White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-Q2	R-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 QR-K	Q-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 P-B5	PxP
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	24 QB-B3	P-Kt3ch
5 Kt-B3	P-Q4	25 K-R	R-KB
6 P-K3	Castles	26 R-K2	PxB
7 B-Q3	PxP	27 RxQ	RxR
8 BxP	P-QR3	28 R-B2	RxR
9 P-QR3	B-Q3	29 QxR	Kt-B6
10 Castles	P-K4	30 B-Q4	R-Kt8ch
11 P-Q5	Kt-K2	31 QxR	KtxQ
12 P-R3	Kt-Kt3	32 KxKt	K-B2
13 B-Q3	Q-K2	33 K-B2	K-K13
14 Kt-Q2	Kt-R5	34 K-K3	K-B4
15 KKt-K4	KtxKt	35 B-B3	B-B5ch
16 KtxKt	BxP	36 K-B2	B-K4
17 PxB	P-KB4	37 K-K3	BxB
18 P-B4	PxKt	38 PxB	K-K4
19 BxKP	PxP	39 P-B4	P-Kt4
20 PxP	P-KKt3	Resigns	

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston*	14	6	3	76	68	36
Sherbrooke	16	7	3	111	75	35
St. Hyacinthe	16	12	1	135	126	33
Lachine	13	11	6	92	88	30
Valleyfield	12	14	4	104	102	28
Verdun	10	12	3	87	77	23
Shawinigan	10	19	1	80	116	21
Quebec	8	17	3	86	119	19

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 19

Valleyfield 7, Quebec 2.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Boston College	3	0	29	9	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
Northeastern	3	2	23	28	6
M. I. T.	2	3	17	20	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	4	9	21	0

Results Jan. 19

Northeastern 5, Colby 3.

M. I. T. 4, New Hampshire 2.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Wood Engraving in England

By Jan Gordon

London

I know an impassioned collector, not by any means a very rich man, who sets aside between two and three hundred pounds a year to invest in pictures. He usually buys oil paintings, less often water colors or drawings. If I had such a sum to spend yearly I think my principal interest would be to make as comprehensive a collection of contemporary British prints as possible.

I should not buy many etchings, the values of which speculative buyers boosted so wantonly and, in the end, so disastrously at the close of the World War. Indeed, a single print, published one among 30 or 40, often came to cost three or four times as much as the original unique drawing for the same plate. Which is absurd, as Euclid says. No, I should buy wood engravings or lithographs, black-and-white or color, and among these would be certain of getting, quite cheaply, some of the most interesting and least pretentious art produced in Britain today.

* * *

Somebody once wrote that the invention of oil painting had been the curse of European art, because, he said, the painter could get effects by fumbling and feeling toward a result. This of course is not wholly true. Certain kinds of art are all the better because they were not planned too rigorously, as for instance Hogarth's "Shrimp Girl." In a recent exhibition at Wildenstein's Gallery I saw a charming head of a girl by Victor Pasmore that was almost certainly the result of subconscious haphazard.

Yet, for sure, the greatest art does not come by haphazard, and even for art that is not necessarily of the greatest a clear deliberate planning and a command over technical methods, provided the inner spirit is not lost in the process, is usually a lasting advantage. The work into which much thought has been put has not necessarily an easy charm, but if a spontaneous and a thoughtful work hang side by side on the wall the thoughtful one has the greater chance of holding the interest after due time.

* * *

I believe the normal British artist falls rather into the thoughtful school than into the spontaneous. This explains why the Continental painter is so prone to say that the Englishman is an illustrator rather than a painter, with, of course, the hint that the "painter" is much the superior. The assumption is unjustifiable because in all cases the art depends, at root, on the capacity of the individual rather than on the outlook or the method employed. In any case, illustrator or not, the British artist thrives under the stresses of a dictatorial technique, and I think only the comparatively small size of our fine prints stops people from realizing more clearly what a wealth of invention, pictorial originality and technical prowess is being spent on them.

The present is the season to find the best prints, as now the Society of Wood Engravers is showing at the Stafford Gallery, sharing in part with print members of the British Art Center; at the Redfern Gallery a fine collection of contemporary British color prints is contrasted with a first-class selection of French lithographs, including some of the masterpieces of Bonnard and Vuillard, who in their particular lines of suggestion, elegance, and freedom have never been surpassed, and at Colnaghi's Gallery is the Senefelder Club, the original stimulator of British lithography.

One important advantage to the wood-block maker is that the public will "read" a print more readily than a picture and therefore without argument will accept, say, the nostalgic dream images of Blair Hughes-Stanton, or of John Farleigh, the illustrator of Shaw's "Black Girl"; the finely planned imaginings of Gertrude Hermes, the sculptor; the unexpectedness of Eric Ravilious; the observation and technical brilliance of Charles Tunnicliffe, Agnes Miller Parker and Joan Hassall, or the sedate precision of Gwen Raverat as being different facets proper to this medium, while it might object to a similar breadth of view about paint.

An interesting development, due to the Continental taste that absolutely demands color, is the color engraving which, with Gwen Raveret, produces effects of a sparkling, jewel-like quality. Through such experiments the strong insistence on design may be brought back into painting.

At the British Art Center other fine engravers are Ethelbert White, Clifford Webb, Iain Macnab, Rachel Reckitt, Geoffrey Wales, William Bland, Marjorie Firth, Claire Oldham, and Orovida, who has recently produced rich combinations of an etched line with tempera coloring.

At the Senefelder Club three old favorites stand out—John Copley, A. S. Hartrick, and Sir Muirhead Bone. Leslie Cole, James Holland, Beryl Clay, P. M. Halliward, Stella Schmolle, Elsie Henderson, and Claude Hutton all have personal contributions. At the Redfern Gallery, where all the prints are in color, one should take note of Dudley Holland, Leon Lang, Phylis Ginger, John O'Connor, Margaret Laing, W. F. Colley, and Celia Bedford. But even this long list is but a tentative selection, for out of three exhibitions containing almost 350 prints every new visit would probably reveal good things that had been overlooked.

Prejudice Defeated

By Harold Hobson

London

At the British Council's reception for English and foreign writers and dramatists the other evening, I fell into conversation with Miss Veronica Turleigh, who has given distinction to so many of London's more artistically considered plays, from Gordon Daviot's "Laughing Woman" to Mauriacs's "Asmodée" and Bernard's "Springtime of Others." I happened to ask her what she thought were the British theater's prospects of surviving the manifold difficulties that now beset it. "The theater in London has never been very strong—at least, the theater that I love," said Miss Turleigh: and her voice, against the noisy background of animated chatter that filled the crowded room, was as soft and tranquil as we have so often thrilled to hear it on the stage, when it is cool and melancholy and lovely as the last line of light upon the sea's margin before the day fades into darkness.

One may have thought that Miss Turleigh's judgment was unduly gloomy, yet it receives instant contemporary support from the circumstances that not a single one of central London's half-century of public theaters has this year seen fit to honor Yeats with a professional commercial production. That has been left to the Chanticleer Theater Club, who are presenting "The Unicorn from the Stars" at their pleasant, bandbox house in Kensington.

* * *

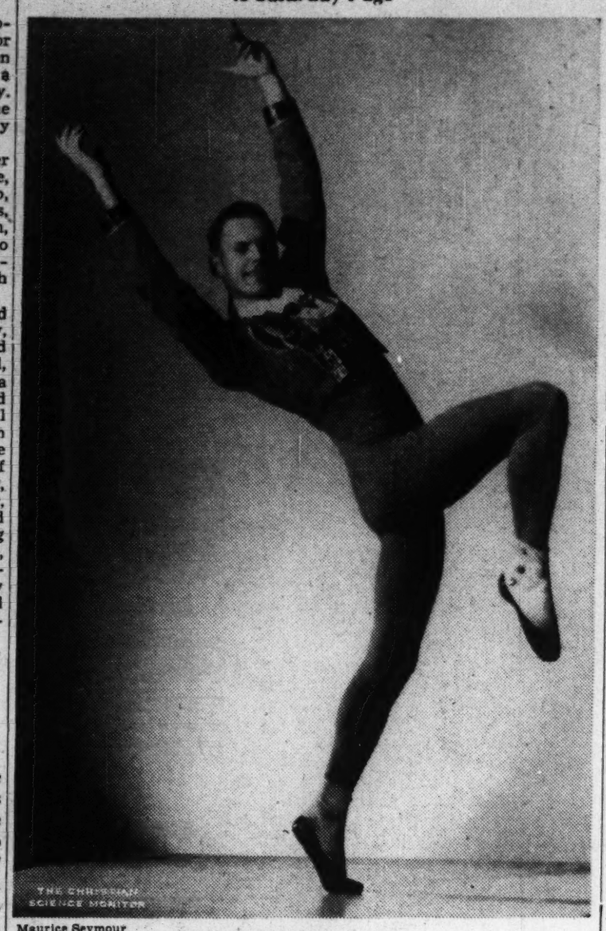
Perhaps, at the outset I ought to confess that for the common sort of stage Irish brogue, so different from the musical tones of Miss Turleigh, who is Irish herself, I have a very imperfect sympathy. A mere Englishman, I freely admit that in the Scottish speech I recognize the voice of a superior race; broad Yorkshire fills me with joy; even the Oxford accent I find not unpleasant. But there is something in the sing-song tones of the fairy isle, the curious habit of bringing the opposition of a downward emphasis and a rising inflection to bear upon the last word of every sentence, creating a feeling of irresolution, a sort of linguistic facing-both-ways, that bangs, locks, and bolts every door of appreciation within my rebellious breast.

This, of course, is arrogant Philistinism. The Irish brogue, according to the best ears, is one of the greatest charms of one of the most charming of countries. Nor do I fail in admiration of Ireland. It is Ireland that gives England her soldiers, and her generals, too, says Meredith, and he is probably right. I like Irish people; I revel in Irish authors; I much prefer Irish bulls to English; and I would barter all the symphonies of Beethoven, with "Don Giovanni" and Kreisler's "twiddly bits" thrown in for full measure, for a couple of phrases from "The Kerry Dance.' But my obstinate heresy over the stage Irish speech of colleens and yokels persists; so that, with the first words of "The Unicorn and the Stars" my heart froze inside me, I felt like a slack piano string, like an exhausted motor engine on a cold morning, like a wet day in Wigan.

* * *

The play deals largely in Celtic mythology, a thing of dark forests and white horses and misty kings that enchants me not. But it has all the magic of Irish words as distinct from the Irish way of uttering them. He spoke as through honey, and as seeing great wonders, says one of the characters; and, though he is a ragamuffin gipsy, the phrase does not seem incongruous. Martin Hearne is a young man who sees visions that impel him to burn up the world with fire, and throw it to destruction; and the translation of this wild conflagration into a steady flame is the dramatist's theme. Most finely it is done, in three scenes that show, all too briefly Martin's early trances, his frenzied union with the gypsies, and his final peace. Throughout the setting, graced with the sober colors of the costume of a century and a quarter ago, whether in the coach builder's workshop, or in a wild, rocky place in the open country, is picturesque, but not obtrusively so.

Mr. Peter Osborn plays Martin with a white, drawn fervor, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger gives a certain pathos to Martin's confused friend Andrew, grown old in rapture. The most entirely satisfying performance, however, is Mr. Terence O'Brien's Father John, a simple, quiet man long since banished for unorthodoxy to an obscure village, much puzzled as to the nature of Martin's visions, but full of a calm kindliness in the midst of the earthquake and the wind.



Maurice Seymour

Lew Christensen

Ballet Master of the American Ballet Caravan, in "Charade, or The Debutante."

Response to Movement

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

One service rendered by the American Ballet Caravan performances in the Holiday Dance Festival, at the St. James Theater during the last week in December, was a further illumination of the fact that dance is one, and the division between modern ballet and modern "expressional" dance, in respect of evoking responsive energies in the spectator, is not so sharp as is supposed.

The modern dance is not always as expressive as it intends to be. It as often baffles as it succeeds in conveying its underlying motivation, and if the response to movement as such is the criterion, there can be as much muscular response to the developpé of ballet as to a modern leg extension. There is aerial satisfaction for the spectator in the ballet entrechat or tour en l'air, as in the vigorous, rebounding modern jump. There is kinesthetic transmission in the taut line of the ballet body stretched to its full capacity, as in the more flexible, undulating line of the modern instrument.

If ballet, the so-called objective form, presents the heightened, idealized individual, that erect and lifted individual can as well be considered an expression of exalted humanhood as can the more subjective presentation of man in his heroic attempt to better social circumstances and human relationships. One can identify himself with flight, or aspiration, in the ascension from earth of the high, sustained ballet leap or grand jeté, as readily as he can identify himself with the tortured nobility of man's earth-struggle, denoted in the pulsatile tensions and releases of the "expressional" dance.

* * *

Both are based on the artificiality which distinguishes art from nature. For example, observe the held-out arms, stylized in both methods. In the classical port de bras, they are soft, rounded, but in modern ballet they may approach the squareness and angularity of "expressional" arms, just as the modern arms may become softened and rounded if the subject requires it. In any case, in both instances, they are held out from the body in a formalization that is anything but natural.

Bearing witness to the potential quality of stylized movement as evoking movement response in itself, is Michael Kidd's study of pugnacity in "City Portrait," the new work by Eugene Loring, which received its first New York performance at this festival. A lifted, aggressive shoulder, a sudden contraction in the torso, a sullen back kick, this is his theme, the epitome of belligerence, repeated like a leitmotif with each appearance. The spectator feels those movements in himself, stylized movements that are more than mime, understands the background of this son of the tenements, understands and knows compassion.

* * *

Indeed, compassion marks this new work by the brilliant young choregrapher of "Billy the Kid." He surveys and projects his street scene with compassion for underprivileged youth. Although he finds room in his cast for the distraught mother, the harried father, workmen, bums, a street orator, a hungry drunk, most of the characters are about his own age. Against a tenement backdrop the young people drift as if without direction, while constantly forming well-directed rhythmic patterns. Loafing drugstore cowboys, a tough girl, conditioned by their environment, a nice girl rising above it, a little girl not yet completely caught under it, an older girl and her boy friend, hardened by it—these are the people in the metropolitan interlude which Mr. Loring sets forth without a fully developed dramatic plot but with great dramatic significance. To the mood of aimlessness and depression, Henry Brant's medley of street music and Forrest Thayr Jr.'s drably descriptive costumes give staunch support.

The crowd now gathers, now separates into little knots of incident—a family quarrel, a not wholly concordant love-scene giving new meaning to the adagio, labor rhythms stylized in the work about a manhole. One of the most poignant passages makes itself felt in a disconsolate group standing back to the audience. Heads droop, shoulders relax, then torsos, knees bend till they nearly give way. To this plastic expression of extreme lassitude, of utter dejection, the response mounts almost to a cry—"They are hungry—they are hungry in flesh and in spirit!"

* * *

Quite the opposite of this dark-toned, deeply moving genre piece is the light-colored, tenuous, and insubstantial sweetmeat called "Charade, or The Débutante," concocted about the antics of a mischievous younger sister at a coming-out party in the early nineteen hundreds—the other new Caravan production in the festival programs. It is by Lew Christensen, a splendid dancer, whose taut line, crisp technical proficiency, high-flying and deftly-landing leaps, have the energizing effect of making the spectator sit more erect, extend himself without and within. His choregraphy is less effective.

It is not that one cannot respond to frolic, to the balletic caper, as easily as to the tragic movement phrase, each in kind. It is that one withdraws from the merely pretty-pretty aspect, feels detached from, uninspired by, what is really innocent commonplaceness clothed in fluff. Yet even here, the spectator does participate in the gay steps, the blithe atmosphere, of the polka, the galop, and the varsouvienne, relishes the old-time dance tunes arranged by Trude Rittman, the company's musical collaborator, that accompany them, enjoys Marie Jeanne's smooth performance and sweet, girlish appeal in her glistering white costume, and the general bonbon-and-ribbon flavor of the other costumes designed by Alvin Colt.

* * *

The point is that all dance is movement of some sort or other, and the ballet form, traditional or modern, generates response and fulfilment in the spectator in its own way, even as the profound and sometimes mystical modern "expressional" dance does in its way; also that each form is undeniably influencing the other, and it may be that Lincoln Kirstein's prophecy that in 15 years one will be unable to tell them apart, will come true.

With its simple, implicative décors and imaginative costuming, its repertoire of original ballets based currently on American themes, and accompanied by music composed for them, its enlarged and steadily improving personnel, Mr. Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan has outgrown the tentative stage and has made its own place in the dance world. It has already furnished from its ranks star artists for other, larger companies, and is in constant process of turning out new creative dancers and choregraphers.

Its success is due, not so much to its rather dogged Americanism—for as John Sloan says, one does not have to paint the American flag to be an American artist—not wholly to its original scores and scenery and choregraphy, but to the virility and communicable quality of much of its dancing, dancing that often exhilarates and sometimes exalts.

Contemporary American Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A new, enlarged display of contemporary American art, the 1940 annual at the Whitney Museum, opened last week. It is the largest show the museum has yet held, consolidating in one comprehensive group the two shows of paintings and of sculpture, water colors, drawings, and prints originally held separately in the form of biennials and for the last two years as annuals. Like its predecessors it is made up of work by artists invited by the museum but given the privilege of showing work of their own selection.

It seems to us that by this method a real liberality is obtained in presenting the work of younger and progressive artists, without the necessity of opening the lists to all comers. In choosing as it does the museum takes a course designed to achieve what is worthy and vital—to make in short the best possible exhibition. This year the show seems particularly alive and interesting and well balanced. There are a few outstanding exhibits, but most impressive is the general vitality of artists working in many varied fields of expression.

* * *

A brief survey of the catalogue shows 262 works by 246 artists, the largest number of exhibits including 113 oil paintings and the next largest 52 sculptures. The water colors are 24 in number, and the drawings and prints make 70 exhibits. The general grouping incidentally has been made much more compact and harmonious by the addition of four new galleries last summer. While sculpture is distributed somewhat throughout the entire display, the largest exhibit is concentrated in the sculpture gallery, making a striking effect.

An interesting by-product of contemporary art's searching for new subjects with which to interpret American life is shown in several paintings. Historical rather than contemporary, they follow a trend which has been largely carried out by the Government in the decoration of its public buildings with historical Americana and folklore. John Steuart Curry makes his contribution in this pattern with a large characterization of John Brown, the valiant crusader for negro rights, who is portrayed in a detail of Curry's new Kansas mural as a furious prophet crying out against slavery. The conception is heroic and forceful, and on the ground of painting alone the work stands high.

The historical motive is also handled by Grant Wood, in a whimsical treatment of the Parson Weems fable of George Washington and the cherry tree. And here again the artist scores. Though belonging to a different class of subject, Wood's work deserves great credit for its originality. Following a pseudo-primitive trend in style, it is embroidered with picturesque devices, making a fascinating picture. Warren Wheelock's sculptural figure of Washington at Valley Forge is no such novel contribution, but the stylization of the figure somewhat in the manner of folk-art forms is effectively carried out.

* * *

The upswing of regionalism, so strongly felt in earlier annuals at the Whitney Museum, is a less evident manifestation this year. It is, however, visible in the works of Alexander Hogue and Frank Mechau, who have both sent landscapes to the exhibition, Hogue's commenting on the tragedy of the "Dust Bowl" in his lumpy "Crucified Land," and Mechau showing his familiar decorative skill in the spacious "Forest Fire." As for surrealism and abstraction, both styles figure in a small display which is notable for its inclusion of Stuart Davis' playful fantasy in ribbon-like forms and lyrically arranged colors, and for the amazingly skillful satire, "The Eternal City," by Peter Blume, which is having its second New York showing.

Subject matter in the moods of realism and romanticism which are definitely popular is less involved with imagination than it might be to the better advantage of these artists. Topicalities, critical commentaries, and satires are less generally pointed up with meaning than characterized by individualities in technical expression. However, there are some striking figure subjects, including the large picture of three acrobats by Walt Kuhn, which is powerful in spite of its static handling, and the "Three Sisters" which Henry Varnum Poor shows, with its warmth of feeling and deft brushwork. Alexander Brook's "Georgia Cracker," a trifling characterization, is sensitively painted, and so is Raphael Soyer's "Window Shoppers," picturing everyday life with animate feeling. Quite a few innovators make their appearance in the annual's sculpture group. There is much eagerness in the exploration of materials of different kinds; forceful but crude simplicity in various human characterizations. The most exciting piece is the enigmatic "Transition" which Isamu Noguchi shows, in stainless steel and polished granite.

For the Cleveland Orchestra's concerts of Jan. 25-27 Dr. Artur Rodzinski has chosen an all-French program: the Lully-Mottl Ballet Suite, the César Franck Symphony, "Clair de lune," from Debussy's Suite Bergamasque, the Roussel Suite in F major, and Ravel's "La Valse."

New York's Orchestral Fare

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestral concerts of uncommon quality have been a feature of recent local music. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, fairly surpassed itself at its visits to Carnegie Hall on the evening of the eleventh and the afternoon of the thirteenth. Such playing seemed positively stratospheric. On each occasion two symphonies were offered, the Thursday's being the little "Classical" of Prokofieff and the big Second of Sibelius. In their very different ways, both of these had become specialties of Dr. Koussevitzky and his men some time since, but never, in New York at least, had the performances accorded them been so absolutely overwhelming. No wonder at the end the capacity house broke into cheers!

This was the occasion, too, of a first local hearing for Ernest Bloch's Violin Concerto, with Joseph Szigeti as the soloist. It must be confessed that the novelty, magnificently played by both Mr. Szigeti and the orchestra, left many listeners asking questions. Was the general effect of the work more Jewish or American-Indian? And how far had it been influenced by Moussorgsky? And after all the labor and driving, in what port did it arrive? The chances are, further hearings would clear up doubts. And in any event, it was pretty generally agreed that one of the three movements, the median Andante, could be set down without more ado as a thing of beauty.

* * *

For the afternoon concert the symphonies chosen by Dr. Koussevitzky were Mozart's in C major without a minuet (K. 338) and the Second of Brahms. The Mozart work, done with a sparkling vivacity and elegance and at the same time with the right kind of feeling, was a sheer joy, and so was the Brahms symphony so far as the execution went. But though, in its turn, it moved the huge audience to cheers, few would deny that some of the tempi and dynamics were distinctly personal and that the finale, in particular, was rather a Presto than an Allegro con spirito. However, few would deny, too, that there was justification for the personal way in the prodigious results.

Again the program offered three numbers, Stravinsky's Capriccio for Orchestra with Piano Solo figuring between the symphonic ends. To New York the Capriccio came back almost as a novelty, and the performers were the same ones who had introduced it here as a complete novelty on Dec. 19, 1930, the pianist being Jesús María Sanromá. Again a superlative exposition, and of a piece that easily outshines much of Mr. Stravinsky's later work. The composer, who was listening to the concert in a box, descended to the stage to bow beside Dr. Koussevitzky and Mr. Sanromá. It was definitely an occasion to rejoice the heart of any author.

* * *

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society has also favored Carnegie Hall audiences with concerts out of the ordinary. If on the evening of the tenth there was nothing momentous about the Overture to "Oberon," Bruckner's Seventh Symphony received memorable treatment. For two or three years Bruckner has been mainly neglected here, to the dismay of the devotees. After this performance it is to be hoped that John Barbirolli will pay his respects to still other works by the curious Austrian, since both composer and conductor appeared to advantage. Once more a tripartite program brought forward a soloist between orchestral extremes—no less a soloist, too, than Sergei Rachmaninoff, who figured in a distinguished setting forth of Beethoven's early C major Piano Concerto, which, one realizes, is anything but child's play when a master-pianist bestows upon it his sympathetic attention.

Anatol Kaminsky, a young violinist of Siberian birth, attracted the limelight at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts on the evening of the thirteenth and the afternoon following. In Glazounoff's A minor Concerto he proved to be at once a musicianly player and an executant of a very high order. At these concerts Mr. Barbirolli took his turn with the Second Symphony of Sibelius, and with excellent effect. At both concerts Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" Overture was played in admirable style and on the thirteenth the program included "Brigg Fair" by Delius, a composer for whom Mr. Barbirolli seems to have a special sympathy.

* * *

Nothing less arresting than the local première of an important work by Mozart occupied Carnegie Hall on the evening of the ninth. Then the Schola Cantorum gave for the first time in New York, it is credibly maintained, Mozart's Mass in C minor. This is the work which, though never completed, was given at Salzburg (Mozart filled in the gaps from earlier masses of his) on Aug. 25, 1783; was afterwards dispersed, and was only rehabilitated, edited, and put into performable shape at the beginning of this century through the intelligent enterprise of Alois Schmitt and Prof. Ernst Lewicki of Dresden.

The result is a truly superb work. To be sure, a great deal of the music is more operatic than devotional, but such was the tradition in which Mozart imagined and wrote it. In the words of Henri Ghéon, Mozart's Masses are "operas for the angels." And, operatic or not, they do not lack feeling. Quite the contrary! And here are also pages which one recognizes as ecclesiastical in style, if not ascetically austere. The obstacle the work presents is by no means its manner but its technical difficulty. Hugh Ross, the conductor, obtained a gratifying response from the chorus, and of the four soloists Harriet Henders, the first soprano, displayed the requisite vocal flexibility and a valuable knowledge of Mozart's style.

With the closing date of the St. Louis Symphony Society's $1,000 prize contest for a new American composition set for Feb. 1, more than 35 works have already been submitted. The contest was announced last fall in connection with the orchestra's sixtieth anniversary. Works must be for full symphony orchestra and not less than 10 minutes in length. The judges are Rudolph Ganz, president of Chicago Musical College and former conductor of the St. Louis orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and Vladimir Golschmann, present conductor of the St. Louis orchestra.

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Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	638,720
1940 volume to date	10,943,920
1939 volume to date	14,219,930

Market Moves Unevenly In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Scattered specialties moved up in today's brief stock market session but many leaders continued to linger by the wayside.

Except for transfers of large blocks of low-priced issues such as Commonwealth & Southern, which turned over unchanged in lots of 3,000 to 10,000 shares, dealings were exceptionally light. At the start of the final hour prices were well mixed.

Standard Gas & Electric preferreds came back moderately after exceptional weakness in the past two days. There were reports the SEC was investigating the sharp drop in these stocks.

Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit pushed up to a new 1939-40 top following reports the company would be granted a $2,000,000 RFC loan to assist in completion of unification plans.

Mild support was given Great Northern, Westinghouse, Western Union, Sears Roebuck and Lockheed. Lagging were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft and General Electric.

Business news was cheering here and there, but further signs of slackening operations in many lines again acted as a speculative handicap, brokers said.

Transit Bond Active

Fast action in several utility and local traction loans kept bond traders hopping today.

Brooklyn Manhattan Transit collateral 4½s shot up more than 2 and the 4½s nearly as much near the end of the short session. Manhattan Railway issues also moved forward rapidly.

Demand for the tractions followed reports R. F. C. administrator Jesse Jones had agreed to lend the B. M. T. at least $2,000,000 to aid in the plan to sell its properties to New York City.

In the curb standard Gas & Electric liens snapped out of a slump of the last few days with gains running to more than 2 points. Wall Street rumor had it the S. E. C. was investigating the fluctuations in the company's issues.

The cold wave left marks in the bond list when Lehigh Valley Coal stamped 5s advanced around 6 points. Recent efforts to allocate production of the fuel also played a part in the rise, brokers said. The unstamped 5s soared 10 points in the first dealings since Nov. 21.

Other wide movers, but downward, were Portland General Electric bonds. The 4½s slumped 3 or so and the 5s more than 2.

Traders didn't have much time to get around to the balance of the list, which dawdled over an uneven price range.

U. S. Governments moved both ways on only a handful of sales.

Scandinavian loans improved again in the foreign section but there was no great rush of buying.

Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend During Week

Weekly Livestock Review

CHICAGO—Marketings of livestock during the week were rather erratic, largely because of snow storms, icy roads and sub-zero temperatures, and prices were dictated largely by varying supply figures.

Early in the week, all classes of fat cattle sold actively, choice and prime steers gaining at least 25c, only to lose most of the upturn late in the period.

However, all representative weights of beef steers, eligible to choice and prime grading, closed strong, while others were on the weak side of the price list.

Hog prices followed a comparable trend, selling sharply higher Monday and then losing the betterment.

Fat lambs closed strong to 15c higher than late last week, best lambs making $9.40 to all interests Thursday.

Prime steers reached $12.15 on the bulge, highest since June. Hogs sold up to $6 Monday and closed at $5.85 down.

Medium weight and heavy steers predominated in the run, highly finished offerings selling dependably until after Wednesday, when shipping demand faltered, leaving the late trade in a more or less stagnant condition.

Heavy steers fared exceptionally well from a price standpoint, if sufficiently finished to sell upward from $10, while those of value to sell at lower prices were under pressure.

Almost starvation receipts Monday made $6 hogs possible, but buyers quickly turned prices downward on the following day when more adequate supplies were available. Prices moved unevenly during the period, usually a reflection of supply figures, and final sales of good and choice lights and light lights were 10-15c lower than late last week.

In spite of unreliable fresh lamb markets, fat lambs finished strong to 15c higher, best offerings making $9.40 late in the week. Bulk sales were mostly at $8.75-$9.25. Most yearlings brought $7-$8, clipped lambs $7.35-$8.50. Western ewes sold up to $5.10, highest of the season, with bulk sales at $4.50-$4.90.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

NEW YORK (AP)—A. G. Spalding & Bros., sporting goods firm, reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $168,368, equal to 27 cents a share on the common stock, compared with loss of $1,054,392, in the preceding year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	69¼	69	69	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	8	7⅞	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27⅛	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	53	52½	52¼	Jan 19
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 16
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	9½	9½	9½	Jan 19
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 19
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 18
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	173	172½	172½	Jan 19
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 10
15⅛	9⅛	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	Jan 18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	4	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 17
⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 17
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 15
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54	53⅝	54	Jan 19
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20¼	20	20	Jan 19
47	16¾	Am Airlines	5	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅜
17⅜	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 19
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5½	6	+ ¾
57¾	31⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	39	39	39	—1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+ ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 18
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¾
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅞
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	Jan 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 18
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
18¾	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 19
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	21⅜	21	21¼	Jan 19
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 19
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	32¼	32	32	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	58	57¼	58	Jan 18
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 16
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 16
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 18
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Jan 19
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13⅜	13¾	Jan 19
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (½e)	6	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	4	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	5	50	49⅛	49¾	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	7	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	7	15¼	15	15	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	1	66	66	66	— ¼
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 19
20	9	Am Seat (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	7	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146⅛	146	146	Jan 19
69	59⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 17
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	2	27	27	27	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 19
98	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	+1½
18⅛	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 18
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	4	171½	171½	171½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	88⅝	87⅞	87⅞	Jan 19
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	88½	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	Jan 17
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 19
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	47⅛	46¾	46¾	Jan 19
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	19	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21	21	21	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	2	32⅜	32½	32⅜	Jan 19
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	+ ½
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46½	46½	46½	—1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	6	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	76½	76½	Jan 17
81	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	3	83½	83¼	83¼	Jan 18
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	38	38	38	+1⅜
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	6	22½	22¼	22½	
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 18
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 19
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
110½	104⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 12
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49⅜	49	49⅜	Jan 19
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	— ⅜
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 19
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	17	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	2	14	13¾	13¾	Jan 18
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	12⅛	12	12	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jan 16
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 17
73⅜	62	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec21
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	4	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22	22	22	Jan 19
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)		56¾	56¾	56¾	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	Jan 17
100	80¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	26	92	91⅞	91½	
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117	117	117	— ¾
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	6	30¾	30	30	Jan 18
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	Jan 19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 19
36½	13⅜	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 18
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	6	23	22¾	22	+1¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 19
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	2	22	22	22	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	4	23¾	23½	23½	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2⅛	2	2	Jan 17
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	Jan 18
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	39	39	39	Jan 16
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jan 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	4	15½	14¾	15	+ ¾
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	10	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅞
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	109	16⅛	15⅜	16	+1⅛
50⅜	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	54	53½	53½	+3
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	11	52⅝	52	52½	+2⅝
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	23	23	23	
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	27⅞	25⅝	27⅞	+ ⅞
13⅝	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	-	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	20	20	20	
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	Jan 19
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	2	12	12	12	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 19
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14½	14	14	Jan 19
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24	24	24	+ ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
20⅜	·2	Can Dry (½g)	3	17	17	17	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	40¼	40	40¼	Jan 16
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 15
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	3	23	23	23	Jan 16
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (½e)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
94½	53⅛	Case (J I) Co	1	70	70	70	+ ¾
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	10⅜	10	10	Jan 19
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22	22	22	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	4½	4½	4½	Jan 15
14⅜	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38	37½	37½	— ¾
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 19
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	4	20	19¼	19¼	Jan 17
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 17
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	15½	15	15	Jan 18
47⅛	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	4	39½	39¼	39½	— ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jan 18
29½	3⅜	Ches Corp	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	6	1	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	Jan 16
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 19
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	47	47	47	Jan 15
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 19
1⅝	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 19
94⅝	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	16	82⅝	82½	82⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	13½	13	13½	Jan 19
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 18
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	28	28	28	Jan 17
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	37	37	37	
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118½	118½	118½	Jan 19
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 18
16	11½	Colgate-P (⅗)	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	4	31¼	31	31¼	Jan 18
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18	18	18	Jan 19
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jan 19
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	Jan 19
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	19	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	90	89	99	— ½
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	3	21¾	21⅜	21¾	Jan 19
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jan 15
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Jan 19
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅝
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111	111	111	Jan 17
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	13	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Com'th & South	208	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	69	69	69	+1
32½	25⅝	Con Edis (1.80)	28	31¾	31⅛	31¾	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 18
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	9	9	9	+ ½
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	2	26	25¾	26	
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 19
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	23	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Jan 19
2½	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Jan 19
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jan 19
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	Jan 18
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 18
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 18
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jan 19
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	8	15¼	15½	15½	Jan 19
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Cont Bak B	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jan 19
51¼	32½	Cont Can (⅓e)	7	42	41¾	42	+ ¾
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	Jan 19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 19
40⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38⅛	38	38	Jan 19
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (⅓e)	10	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 19
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Jan 12
5	3	Coty Inc (⅛g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Queer Notions Prevail About StockExchange

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Taking a peep in the mirror of public opinion, the New York Stock Exchange discovered some people think it's a livestock market.

The mirror was held up to the nation's leading marketplace for stocks and bonds in a survey of the beliefs of 5,000 persons in all walks of life, conducted for the exchange by an outside agency.

Flashes of popular impressions, as published today in the exchange's monthly magazine, included:

Think Livestock Sold

About 78 per cent of those interviewed knew it was a market for stocks and bonds but 8.7 thought livestock could be bought and sold there and 24.2 believed grain was handled, too.

About 42 per cent believed the exchange is controlled by the same people who control "practically all big business in America."

Only 25 per cent believed the small buyer gets the same treatment as the larger buyer.

Some 60 per cent opined anybody buying stocks and bonds is speculating and 52.1 per cent thought "speculation" and "gambling" were the "same thing."

Over 44 per cent thought only "insiders" (corporate officials, directors and others "in the know") make money in the stock market over a period of time.

Nearly 40 per cent thought the exchange profits when the public loses in the market.

Only 18.4 per cent were certain the exchange, on its own account, neither buys nor sells.

Some 23.5 per cent said it was "true" stock prices are fixed by the rulers of the exchange.

Feminine Views Noted

The magazine commented the "survey helps to indicate the kind and extent of the misconceptions that prevail about the stock exchange and the brokerage business."

Nevertheless, a predominantly understanding attitude was noted. Interviewers classified 3,062 as "not at all critical," 1,617 as "somewhat critical" and 360 as "extremely critical."

Feminine views carried weight in the survey, for nearly 41 per cent of those queried were described as housekeepers.

The exchange's organ said the extent of popular misinformation about the big market at Broad and Wall Streets "can only be regarded as amazing."

It concluded there was need for informing the public more accurately on the stock exchange's work.

Behind the skepticism disclosed by the survey was a streak of old-fashioned American optimism.

Despite the depression years, the survey showed, 41 per cent of those interviewed said a young man's chances today were better than they were 50 years ago and 11 per cent thought they were "better in some respects."

Business Personals

Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, investment bankers, announce that David L. Patten has been elected a director of the firm. Mr. Patten has been associated with Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs since the founding of the firm. He has been active in the investment field since 1920. Prior to his present connection, he was associated with Harris, Forbes & Co.

James A. Eccles of Montreal has been elected a director of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Julian C. Smith. Mr. Eccles is engaged in the management of investment funds of various estates and of such institutions as McGill University and Royal Victoria College. He also acts as financial adviser to several large corporations and is a director of Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Royal Trust Company and Canadian International Paper Company.

Evans, Stillman & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that William K. Paton has become associated with them as manager of their bond department. Mr. Paton was formerly senior vice president of Paterson Savings Institution in Paterson, N. J. For the past year he has been engaged in financial reorganization work in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

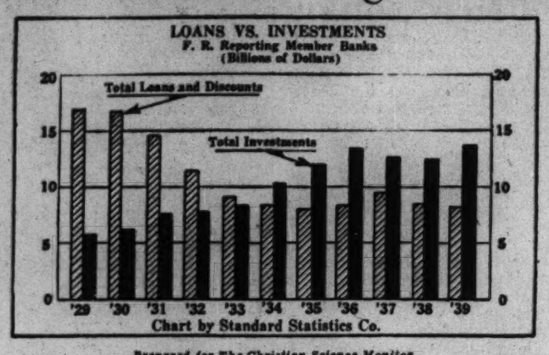
George E. Stringfellow, Vice-President and Division Manager, Edison Storage Battery Division, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., has announced the appointment of Howard W. Teter to the position of District Manager of the Edison Storage Battery Supply Company, Boston. He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. F. Donovan who has been granted an extended leave of absence.

Findlay S. Douglas, well known in golfing circles, has been appointed assistant to the president of the Universal Atlas Cement Co., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. He was formerly a special representative at New York.

Quebec Hatcheries Busy

QUEBEC, Que. (CP)—Co-operative hatcheries in Quebec Province expect this year to produce more than 3,000,000 chickens, it was announced at a meeting of hatchery officials. In 1939, it was pointed out at the meeting, 2,557,646 chickens were produced in the Province. Officials said purpose of the conference was organization of the 1940 production season, which runs in Quebec from February to July.

Bank Investments Show Sharp Rise and Loans Big Decrease



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The extent to which investments (largely government bonds) have replaced loans as the normal use for bank funds is illustrated on the chart.

Normal Winter Wheat Harvest Not Expected

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A protective mantle of snow and the icy hand of winter today hid the fate of the 1940 United States winter wheat crop, an important question mark in agriculture's new year.

In view of the crop's unusually poor start, grain men believe almost anything can happen. Young wheat plants, many weak and some normally vigorous, now lying dormant beneath the snow, can rouse out of their winter sleep in a few weeks, green up under nourishment of ample moisture and produce a fair crop.

Need Much Rain

On the other hand, the very unfavorable prospect during fall and early winter prior to Christmas snows which brought relief from the drought in the Southwest, can become worse. More than normal rainfall will be needed in many areas to bring wheat to maturity, experts believe.

Most agronomists do not expect a normal harvest, even with perfect weather henceforth. Now they are concerned with possible damage cold weather may do to weakened plants, especially where snow covering is insufficient, but most danger lies in alternate freezing and thawing which expands and contracts roots and breaks their structure. Much wheat has not yet sprouted above ground or germinated, and there is no telling the fate of this. If it gets an early spring start, is favored with mild weather and plenty of rain and does not meet late winter frosts, it may produce some wheat. These are big "ifs" in agronomists' language.

Wheat producers in the Southwest, where the bulk of the surplus hard winter wheat crop is raised, have not given up more. Some have been drilling seed into the snow. Much volunteer wheat his sprouted on many acres where last year's harvest shattered and scattered grain in the soil. Grain men point out that wheat is a very sturdy plant. Conditions are much better in the soft winter wheat belt to the east and in the Ohio Valley, where moisture conditions have been more favorable.

Preliminary Estimates

Preliminary estimates made a month or more ago, before moisture relief came to the Southwest, indicated a 1940 winter wheat crop of 400,000,000 bushels or less was in prospect compared with 563,000,000 bushels produced in 1939.

The cold weather and some uneasiness over European affairs helped to bolster prices this week. Before the opening today quotations were 1⅞-2½ cents higher than a week ago. Most other grains followed, corn gaining ¾-1¼ and rye 2⅜-2¾. Oats were ¼ lower to ½ higher and soy beans 4½-5½ lower. Lard gained 30 to 48 cents, being strengthened by reports of British buying in the Chicago market and plans for Government distribution of some lard into relief channels.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 20

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.96½	$3.96¾	$4.2397
Cables	3.96½	3.96¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0234¾	.0235	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	.1
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—gulider	.5313	.5319	‖
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074	.0074	.0220
Finland—finn'k	††	††	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3285	.3290	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol‡	.1975	.1975	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3725	.3775	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3020	.3020	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	.5370	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3460	.3475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0800	.0800	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4685	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8800	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Pressed Metals Sales Gain

DETROIT—Pressed Metals of America, Inc., reports 1939 sales of $3,528,204 as against $2,129,612, in 1938, an increase of 65 per cent. John W. Leighton, President, announced. December sales were over $400,000. The company is now operating at capacity and will continue at this rate through the first quarter and probably through the first half of the year. More than 300,000 finished articles are being produced daily. Employment is now running between 600 and 700.

Stockholders Conferences Urged by Bell

NEW YORK (AP)—The time has come for corporations "to open the door" to stockholders, said James F. Bell, Chairman of General Mills, Inc., coincident with a regional meeting to which all owners of the company's shares in the metropolitan area were invited, to learn what their company makes and how, and what its problem are.

It was the fifth gathering of shareholders which the company has held since September, others having been in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles. They represent an innovation in corporate management.

The practice generally is to hold an annual meeting of stockholders at the corporate office, which because of varying state laws is likely to be in a small city or town, distant from metropolitan centers where the most shareholders live. Corporations have frequently been accused of holding meetings where the small shareholders could not readily attend and make themselves heard.

Like hundreds of big companies, General Mills is incorporated at Wilmington, Del. Its main office is in Minneapolis. A recent annual meeting in Wilmington was attended by only three stockholders, said Mr. Bell.

(An outstanding example of the distant corporate office is that of the Southern Pacific. Its annual meetings are held at the small village of Spring Station, Ky. Its principal offices are in San Francisco.)

At Thursday's meeting, attended by some 400 stockholders, Mr. Bell outlined in simple terms the company's operations, with colored slides described its personnel, served samples of its food products, answered questions. About half the shareholders in attendance were women.

Several other corporations have expressed interest in the plan, Mr. Bell said. He hoped it would be widely adopted. He said the "latent force" of 18,000 owners of business "must be awakened to an understanding of what business is trying to accomplish," and recommended personal and informal contact as the best method.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Fenton U Clean & Dye Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Intl Metal Indus pf & pf A	.0234¾	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & Wrehouse C 5% pf	$1.25	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Extra				
N Bruns Fire Ins	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Sec L Roch	15	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Wetschstr F Ins	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Interim				
Billiton Tin	5%			..
Royal Dutch Co (New York shrs)	0.881c	..	Feb. 8	Jan. 25
Increased				
Eaton Mfg Co	75c	..	Feb. 23	Feb. 5
U Nat Bk of Yngstwn (Ohio)	$1.50	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Irregular				
Am Ch & Cable	40c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Bonwit Teller	90c	..	Jan. 24	Jan. 22
Conduits Nat Co	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Peninsu Grind Wh Co	05c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 26
Wymth Lt & P Co	63c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Winchendon El L & P Co	$1.50	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Resumed				
Conduits N C, Ltd	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Regular				
Am-Cana Trust Fund, bearer shrs	50c	..	Jan. 15	.....
Am Ch & Cab pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Am Pap Gds Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 15	June 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Am Pap Gds Co	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Asso Tel Co. Ltd. pf	$1.25			
	31¼c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bank of Mntl	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Blaunerg pf	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Bonwit Teller pf	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Boston Fd	16c	Q	Jan. 31	Feb. 20
Caterpillar Trac	50c	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Clev & Pitts R R gtd.	$7½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do 4% gtd.	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Cons Lobster, Inc.	5c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 6
First Nat Bk (Morristown, N J.)	80c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Gen Outdoor Adv A	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Gen Refactories	25c	..	Mar. 22	Mar. 1
Gt Lakes D & D	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 2
Harris (A) & Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett	15c	M	Jan. 26	Jan. 16
Do	15c	M	Feb. 23	Feb. 13
Do	15c	M	Mar. 29	Mar. 19
Keith Alb Orp pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Leitch G Mines Ltd	2c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Marine Bancorporat'n, fully participat'g	30c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	30c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Malfair Inv Co (Los Angeles, Calif)	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Mississippi Valley Tr Co (St Louis)	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Muskogee Co pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Natl Sec Bonk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
New Bruns F Ins	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Ogden Mine RR	$2.50	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Phila Insul Wire	15c	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Plainfield Trust Co (N J)	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Roxy Thea pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co	$2	..	Jan. 17	Jan. 12
Security Tr Co (Rochester, N. Y.)	$5	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Sioux City G&E pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
So Bend Lathe Co	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Stam'd Water Co	40c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Swift & Co	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Union National Bank, Yo'ngst'wn, O	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Universal Ins	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Va Trust Richm'd	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
W J R, The Goodwill Station	40c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 22
Westchester Fire Ins Co	30c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
White Dental (S S)	15c	..	Feb. 13	Jan. 29

Heard in Wall Street

Current strength in MOP liens (not in the shares), following announcement of the ICC's reorganization plan, has again sent security analysis looking through the list of defaulted rails. Despite everything there is a chance that MOP may come out of reorganization this year. The ICC plan seemed to indicate the Commission would give in slightly to circumstances and abate its sweeping ideas of writing down fixed charges, in order to satisfy senior security holders and get the thing going.

* * *

One of those premonitory rumors that doesn't always materialize is round the Street that an important announcement will be out soon on gold. Certainly the build-up is here. Last fall the build-up technique was well illustrated in the (apparently) spontaneous barrage of criticism of the private utilities from various New Deal sources, shortly followed by the power grid proposal. Maybe there's another on gold. Winthrop Aldrich talked so long on gold at the annual Chase meeting that he had to be recalled to the subject of the meeting. Dr. Goldenweiser on gold got the first by-line to ever appear in a Federal Reserve Bulletin. Senator Pittman hinted there might be something in the coinage proposals. Now comes Russell Leffingwell, Morgan partner, with a long pamphlet for the TNEC, dealing with, among other things, our gold policy—and there are intimations out of Washington that if worst came to worst with the $45,000,000,000 debt limit, after all there's still all that gold in the Stabilization Fund.

The old Morgan-Chase difference over excess reserves is being recalled with Winthrop Aldrich calling in 1935 for a cut in the excess reserves (through raising the reserve requirements) and Parker Gilbert of Morgan & Company opposing it. It is also recalled that J. P. Morgan said in 1933 that he was in favor of our going off the gold standard and has never changed that opinion.

* * *

Bob Hanes, new American Bankers' Association President, is touring the country (as an ABA president is supposed to do) to sell the ABA to the little bankers, and make it a more powerful organization. Its public relations department is being enlarged, and thereby hangs a bit of a story.

The Association of Reserve City Bankers is a big-town organization of officers. A week before its annual call for funds to support its program, the ABA touched the big bankers for its, on the plea "come through with more, for a bigger ABA, and then we'll get the little bankers in too." While for the most part the big and little bankers stick together, they have their differences of opinion. For instance, the little bankers still feel that the abolition of interest on demand deposits was rather hard on them and their deposits in New York. The New York bankers, on the other hand, have never accepted as fair the fact they have to pay deposit insurance on all their deposits, though the proportion of their accounts insured ($5,000 or less) is very small.

Speaking of deposit insurance, it may or may not be significant that the FDIC has now in three important cases of distressed banks, bailed out everybody, not just the depositers up to $5,000. The thing is that if the FDIC takes the whole thing over, it can liquidate as it chooses; but if it takes over only the rights of the formally insured accounts, it becomes a creditor of either a State Banking Department, or of the Comptroller's office.

* * *

Quite a few miscellaneous news developments will occur next week. On Monday the Canadian representatives arrive in Washington to talk St. Lawrence waterway, and on Thursday the Canadian Parliament opens. On Tuesday the House Military Affairs Committee will get to work on the tax bill to make the TVA pay taxes like other people; and the International Rubber Regulation Committee may meet and either maintain the present 80 per cent quota or raise it 5 points to take care of the barter rubber and ease the present tight statistics. On Wednesday the United States Housing Authority will offer $35,501,000 of notes. On Thursday the National Labor Relations Board hearings will start on a quick swing through the interior—Detroit, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. And Bethlehem will announce fourth quarter earnings. On Friday the Japanese treaty expires.

* * *

The U. S. Steel report on foreign holdings may shed a good deal of light on the last three months' action of the stock market. These holdings decreased 94,876 shares in the last three months of 1939. There were 72 trading days, of which 13 were Saturdays. That's about 1,300 shares a day—about a fifth of the trading volume in Steel nowadays. So maybe that explains a lot. About two years ago when Mr. Douglas made his famous "casino" speech about the Stock Exchange, his expert statisticians got out some information showing heavy short-selling in a handful of key stocks and Mr. Douglas embroidered these with some speculation to the effect that these short sellers might have been the fellows who pulled out the log under the whole market. Nowadays the SEC refuses to publish the figures on foreign selling which it gets daily from 42 Wall Street houses.

H. F.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 3⅜s '47-'43	109.21	109.21	109.21
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.10	110.10
1 2¾s '47-'45	109.3	109.3	109.3
1 3⅛s '49-'46	111.14	111.14	111.14
2 2½s '53-'49	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 2½s '53-'50	105.18	105.18	105.18
3 2¾s '54-'51	17.15	107.15	107.15
1 3s '55-'51	110.12	110.12	110.12
7 2¼s '53-'51	103.5	103.4	103.4
1 2¾s '60-'55	107.24	107.24	107.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
10 Am & For P5s 2030	63	63	63
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	109	108⅞	109
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
10 Arm Del 4s'57	101	100⅝	101
5 Arm Del 4s'55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s'95	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	110	110
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s'44	96	96	96
3 A C Line 1st 4s'52	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 A C Line 4½s'64	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 Atl Refin 3s'53	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 B&O 1st 4s'48	66½	66½	66½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	57	57	57
3 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	105½	105½	105½
8 Boston&Me 5s'67	43½	42	43½
3 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	43	42¾	43
8 Bkly City RR 5s'41	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
3 Bkly City RR 5s'41 ct	71	71	71
76 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	87¾	86⅞	87¼
64 Bkly Man Tr 4½s66	86¾	85	86¼
8 Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5'41	45	44½	45
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	90½	90	90
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5'50 ct	87⅞	87½	87⅞
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	94	93¾	94
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	106	106	106
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Can Nor 4½s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 5s '54	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	50	50
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15⅛	15	15
3 Champ P&F 4¾s'50	105	105	105
8 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
6 C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	99¼	99¾
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99⅛	99⅛
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¼	14⅜	15¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 ChicGt West 4s '59	26	26	26
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
2 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8¼	8¼
11 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12½	12⅜	12½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
1 Childs Co 5s '43	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '51	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
9 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80	79⅞	80
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Col & So 4½s '99	99	99	99
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	104¼	104¼
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
11 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	126¾	126⅜	126⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅜	105	105⅜
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 Consum Pod 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106	106	106
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	36	36	36
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅜	59½	59⅝
2 Dul Missabe&I3½s '62	107	107	107
15 Dukuesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
8 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108	108	108
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	15	15¼
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	15	15
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	49¼	49¼	49¼
100 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
100 Imp Oil Ltd (⅛g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
50 Int Co N Am (2a)	21½	21½	21½
300 Internat Pet(1½a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200 Int Home (18g)	8½	8½	8½
100 Inters Hos Mills	13	13	13
30 Kings C Ltg pf B	90	90	90
100 Lake Shore M (3)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100 Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
700 Lone Star Gas (.70g)	10	9⅞	9⅞
25 Long Is L pf	48	48	48
25 Long Is L pf B	44	44	44
25 Ludw Baum pf vtc	25	25	25
100 Mich Bumper	½	½	½
50 Midvale (6½g)	106½	106½	106½
100 Molybdenum	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Montg Ward A(.70)	170	170	170
100 Mount Prod (.60)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Nat Auto Fib(¼e)	8	8	8
100 Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
75 Nat P&L pf (6)	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
300 Nat Trans (.85g)	9¾	9⅞	9¾
25 N E PA 6⅔% pf(1½k)	74½	74½	74½
250 N J Zinc (2a)	63¼	63¼	63¼
500 Niag Hud Pow	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Niles-Bem-P (1g)	57½	57½	57½
200 Nor Sta Pw A	12¾	12½	12½
400 Pac G&E 6pf(1½)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100 Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
300 PrkersbrgR&R (½)	9¾	9¾	9¾
25 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200 PaWat&Pow (4)	71½	71½	71½
100 Pharis T & R (.15e)	7½	7½	7½
100 Phila Co (¼e)	6	6	6
300 Pioneer Sec	7½	7½	7½
300 Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200 Pleas V Wine (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	96¼	95¾	96
2 Portland G&C 5s '40	88	88	88
5 Potrero Sug 5s'66E	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	95⅜	95	95⅜
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Scripps 5½s '43	103½	103½	103½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	97½	97½	97½
1 So CntyG Cal 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
3 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	100	100	100
27 Std G&E 6s '48 st	55	53½	54⅞
225 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
100 Reed Roll Bit (1a)	25¼	25¼	25¼
1000 Republic Avia	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Ryerson & Haynes	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200 St. Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 St. Regis Pap pf	75½	75	75
100 Salt Dome Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Selected Indus	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Sel Ind pr (5½)	52¾	52⅝	52⅝
50 Sherwin-Wms (2¾g)	94	94	94
200 So Penn Oil (1½a)	43	43	43
25 So Un Gas A pf	16½	16½	16½
400 Spalding	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Stand Cp&S (1.60a)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
50 Stand C&S pf (1.60)	20¾	20¾	20¾
200 Stand Prod (¼g)	10	9⅞	10
100 Sterling Inc (.20)	2¾	2 ¾	2¾
100 Sunray Oil (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Technicolor (1g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
50 Todd Shipyds (2½g)	67	66¼	67
100 Tung-Sol-Lmp (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400 Udylite Corp (⅜g)	4¼	4	4⅛
300 Unit Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Unit L&P pf	33¾	33¾	33¾
100 Unit Shoe M(2½a)	80½	80⅛	80¼
200 Unit Specialts	4¼	4¼	4¼
75 US&I Sec pf(3d)	65	65	65
300 Unit Wall Pap	2	2	2
100 Univ Corp vtc	3½	3½	3½
50 Utah P&L pf(1.17k)	62⅞	62¾	62¾
50 Util P&L pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
60 Virz Pub Svc pf	68	68	68
500 Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.65	30.35	25.08
Net change	—.21	+.01	—.02
Previous close	145.86	30.34	25.10
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	83	83
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82½	82½	82½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105½	105½

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Well Above 1939; Midwinter Sales Dominate Trade

Business and Industry

TNEC Against Probe Now Of Money Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — Usually reliable sources reported that Administration officials were opposing Senate hearings into monetary and banking policies on the grounds that they might check business recovery and disturb party and national harmony.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York called the Banking and Currency Committee together today for a decision as to whether hearings should be conducted. The committee was authorized by the Senate last year to make such an inquiry.

Some minority members, including Senators Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and John Townsend (R) of Delaware, have been pressing Senator Wagner at recent committee sessions for action on the inquiry.

At least one Democratic member, Senator Champ Clark of Idaho, said he would vote "to go through with the hearings."

One of the reasons that Administration officials were reported to be opposing hearings was the public clashes in recent months between the President's monetary and fiscal advisers.

Senators recalled differences between Treasury officials and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, over numerous questions of policy.

They said hearings might revive these controversies and also disputes among Administration officials over business loan policy.

Senator Wagner won approval of the inquiry and $25,000 to finance it last year, after assuring the Senate that the study was needed and that it might result in the development of a "national monetary and banking policy" by which federal authorities could "be guided and governed."

The study was expected generally to air and iron out disputes over gold devaluation, the silver purchase program, the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, loans to "small business" and kindred matters.

Senator Wagner told reporters that the special session of Congress, limited to revision of the Neutrality Law, had prevented earlier action. He said he favored asking reports from the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities Commission and other agencies before deciding upon hearings.

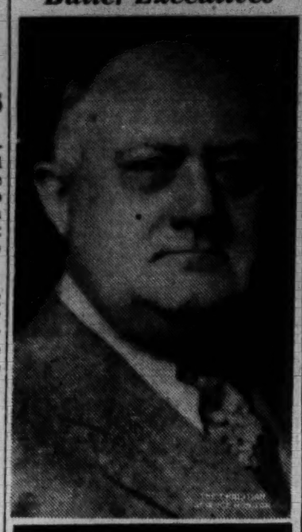
Cornelius F. Kelley, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Corporation, indicated before the Monopoly Committee Tuesday that when industrial concerns combine to fix export prices, there may be some resulting effect on the domestic market as well.

However, he declared that this is legal under the Webb-Pomerene Act, provided the industries do not intentionally seek to affect the domestic trade.

The Webb-Pomerene Act permits American industries to combine to fix prices and allocate production for export purposes only, provided they do not use their combination to restrict domestic competition or influence prices.

Mr. Kelley contended that the law did not intend to prevent any effect on the domestic market as the result of export combinations, but to prohibit use of export combinations to "intentionally and artificially" affect domestic trade.

Butler Executives



Above: A. M. Matson, General Manager of the Dallas house of Butler Brothers, national distributors of general merchandise, announces his intention to retire Feb. 1 after 54 years of service. Below: J. Frank Martino, Assistant General Manager and Sales Manager, has been appointed by the management to succeed Mr. Matson.

Irving Trust Must Return All Assets Of Reorganized RKO

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge William Bondy has directed the Irving Trust Company, as trustee, to turn over to the reorganized Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, on Jan. 26, all RKO assets in its possession, bringing to a close the reorganization proceedings of the corporation, instituted Jan. 27, 1933.

The court order also directed other trustees of various RKO indentures to turn over to Irving Trust all collateral securing bonds issued under the indentures, during the coming week.

The new company will pay in full, in new securities, all claims allowed in the reorganization proceedings, as well as the final $50,000 installment due on the $6,000,000 issue of 6 per cent gold notes.

New securities of the new company will consist of 8,000,000 common shares of $1 par value and 130,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value. The new company will not be permitted to issue more than $3,000,000 in funded debt as long as any of the preferred shares remain outstanding.

Unsecured creditors with allowed claims totaling $12,222,669 will receive 1,222,669 shares of the new common.

Retail Sales 5 to 11 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Stores in rural areas and "neighborhood" outlets took more of the retail buyer's dollar this week than city department stores, as compared with a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet said in a survey.

For all retail merchants, however, the average increase in sales over the same week of 1939 was estimated at 5 to 11 per cent.

"Midwinter promotional merchandise continued to dominate turnover," the agency said.

"Among the best selling items were furs, heavy underwear, men's overcoats, mufflers, and gloves. As stocks dwindled, women's apparel clearances received less emphasis and cruise and resort wear moved to the fore.

"Merchants in large cities reported spring goods taking hold fairly early."

"Automobile and automobile accessory dealers still showed some of the broadest gains in volume over a year ago; although sales since the beginning of the year have been adversely affected by severe weather in many sections, increases of 20 to 30 per cent continue to be reported.

On a regional basis the South showed the widest gains over 1939. Pacific Coast sales sagged slightly under a year ago.

"Retail buyers, attending market events in record numbers, were ordering in somewhat larger volume than a year ago, although with careful regard for styles and prices. In preparation for the earlier Easter, most merchants planned to peak Spring stocks by mid-March, but for the present they preferred to make only "test" commitments, to be followed later by reorders as volume opens up.

"On staple lines, particularly in house furnishings, budgets generally allowed for the carrying of moderately heavier stocks than in the past season.

"In style goods, especially apparel, there was evidence of continued caution in purchasing. The Spring season in women's wear was under way almost two weeks earlier than last year, but initial commitments were approximately the same in many instances. Wholesale markets, however, already noted a strong reorder demand in the better lines which were shown in December."

February Demand For Oil Estimated At 7 P. C. Over 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the February market demand for domestic crude oil at 102,340,000 barrels for the month, or 3,529,000 daily.

This, officials said, was 40,700 barrels or 1 per cent less than the estimated January demand and 7 per cent more than the actual demand of last February.

February domestic demands for motor fuel, the bureau said, likely would total 37,300,000 barrels or 4 per cent more than the actual demand of last February.

The bureau estimated motor fuel exports for February at 2,800,000 barrels compared with 3,800,000 in January.

It estimated crude oil exports at 5,000,000 barrels compared with 5,700,000 for January and with actual exports of 4,810,000 last February.

Officials estimated stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline as of November 30 at 76,790,000 barrels. With an increase of 6,800,000 barrels in finished stocks in February, they said stocks at the end of the month should approximate 96,000,000 barrels.

The bureau estimated refinery production of gasoline at 46,000,000 barrels and the output of natural gasoline to be blended at the refineries at 3,140,000 barrels.

Officials reported an indicated gain in the demand for all oils of 6 per cent above the relatively high levels of last year. Gasoline stocks have risen to record levels, they said, but stocks of distillates and other refined oils (east of California) are relatively low.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the four weeks December 3 to 30 were 3,776,000 and 3,429,000 barrels, respectively. During this period total crude oil stocks increased 3,440,000 barrels, 47,000 of which were foreign, leaving a net increase in domestic stocks of 3,393,000 barrels or 121,000 barrels daily.

The bureau said the apparent demand for domestic crude during the period was 3,655,000 barrels daily.

Borden Co. 1939 Earnings $1.80 Share; $1.51 in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—The Borden Company, dairy products manufacturers and distributors, earned $1.80 a share on its common stock in 1939, compared with $1.51 a share in the preceding year, T. G. Montague, President, estimated.

"The improvement in net income is the result of increased sales and profits in all major divisions of the company except the fluid milk division, the results of which were again disappointing," Mr. Montague said.

Borden Co. has outstanding 4,396,704 common shares, and earnings at the rate of $1.80 a common share would indicate net profits for 1939 in excess of $7,900,000 after all charges, contrasted with $6,641,205 in 1938.

Mr. Montague said the exact income, to the dollar, would not be known until completion of the regular audit around March 1.

Belgium's Economic Position Since the War Is Found Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A balance sheet of Belgium's economic position since the war made by Professor Bauduin, well-known economist, shows that though many complicated problems await solution, the general situation is good.

Among the first problems to be solved is that of the food supply. Belgium buys from abroad 25 per cent of the money value of its food and 50 per cent of its nourishment value. Under present conditions this country should plan on the assumption of a partial blockade in which it would be obliged to depend upon home supplies to some extent. If so then certain changes are needed in agriculture.

Need Greater Milk Output

The amount of meadow land must be reduced and cattle must be kept more for the production of milk than of meat, and more pigs reared. Less meat and more milk and cheese should find their way into the national diet.

Raw materials are equally important as food. Normally these are imported from the Congo, but control of shipping lessens the possibilities.

Belgium's position is weak in some respects but very strong in others. The unfavorable factors are that it is so dependent upon abroad for foreign trade and so close to the scene of hostilities. But the fact that it can deliver coal abroad considerably helps the favorable economic balance.

Faced With Production Problem

An unavoidable disorganization of production in the first months of the war led to panic buying and increased unemployment, and to great increases in prices.

It has not yet proved possible to solve the problem of production satisfactorily, particularly as regards increased production of pitcoal.

Until now there has been no currency problem in Belgium and nothing indicates unavoidable exchange difficulties in the future. The balance of payments does not threaten the Belgian franc, though needs of the Treasury are growing heavier each week. But this problem should be solved in Belgium as in other neutral countries, namely by economies, taxation and loans.

Belgium should do everything possible to maintain free communications with its colonies and the army authorities must show more understanding of economic needs. It may be necessary to increase the hours of work so that wages and cost of living may keep pace with each other.

To Restrict Public Undertakings

Meanwhile, the Minister for Public works stated recently that in present circumstances public expenditure schemes will be restricted. Only those which are already in process, such as the Albert Canal, will be completed.

The ordinary budget for 1940 is unchanged at 220,000,000 francs ($36,674,000), of which 170,000,000 francs are for the upkeep of roads, canals and buildings. The extraordinary budget will be for 550,000,000 francs, as against 720,000,000 last year and 1,000,000,000 francs the previous year; 150,000,000 is to be devoted to constructing roads, 235,000,000 francs to canals, 90,000,000 francs to municipal roads and 80,000,000 to buildings.

The economic equipment of the country can be still further improved by an extraordinary budget of 550,000,000 francs and employment thus created.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is growing public discussion in England of the need for a Cabinet Minister in the War Cabinet to deal with all economic matters. The arguments are supported by instances of disorder in the practical conduct of British economic life, by warnings and theoretical arguments about the financial difficulties which will be caused by blundering along without a policy, and by exhortations to increase the size of the economic effort by an extent which can only be achieved through a centralized economic control. This is not a peace-time argument between the advocates of private enterprise and government control; in war it is what the government does that determines our effort, and it is urged that the government should do its job efficiently and should recognize that it is the controlling factor in our war-time economy.

Some encouragement was taken by those who advocate this economic co-ordination from the announcement of financial co-operation between the British and the French. The consequences of this co-operation cannot limit themselves to those generally implied by the most strict use of the term financial. The purely financial results will, of course, be of great importance.

Fixed Exchange Rate

There is to be a fixed exchange rate between francs and pounds for the duration of the war, so that neither government will have to transfer any of its gold or its foreign reserves to the other. There is to be a pooling of gold and foreign exchange assets and of powers to raise foreign credits, and this pool will be very large. The Federal Reserve Board in Washington estimates that the United Kingdom and France together hold about $7,400,000,000 in gold dollar balances and readily marketable American securities.

But one phrase of the announced agreement must, if implemented, lead to considerably more than mere financial co-operation. The two governments "will maintain contact as regards their policy in regard to prices." Perhaps this jargon was deliberately used so that it can be pleaded the sentence is such bad English it has no validity!

Clearly, financial co-operation between the two countries on such close terms as are contemplated in the agreement, can only be achieved if there is a common economic policy in both countries. So far, the French seem to have realized far better than the English the magnitude of the sacrifices necessary if we are to win the war.

Second in importance to the attitude of government here to the demand for an Economic Minister is the attitude of labor to the economic policy proposed for war. On the first, the Economist comments that the demand is following the course that has become familiar in these matters. "The Prime Minister has stopped denying that there is any merit in the proposal; he now merely says that it cannot be done yet. If precedent is followed, it will take him 18 months to two years to admit his error and create the post, endowed with inadequate powers and occupied by some mediocrity."

Method of Making Sacrifice

On the second, labor is thinking. It seems to have shifted slightly from the attitude first taken up when Mr. John Maynard Keynes proposed his scheme of forced savings (or as he later preferred to call it, deferred pay). Spokesmen for labor then denied the necessity for any reduction in the standard of living of labor in the course of the war. The economic committee of the Trades Union Congress is not taking so stubborn a line, and did not immediately denounce Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he spoke of the need for financial sacrifices for all sections of the community.

Labor spokesmen now seem to be aware that what is at issue is the method of making the sacrifice, not the sacrifice itself. There is clearly need for limiting the sacrifice in marginal cases; special treatment is needed for those with the lowest incomes near the subsistence level, and for those with large families contrasted with the unmarried or small familied workers. But these are not reasons for extending special treatment to the whole range of wage earners.

Seek Equality in Sacrifices

Just as the financial co-operation between the British and French governments may drive the British government toward a well planned economic policy, so the co-operation between France and British trade unions may drive the British trade unions toward a proper view of their economic position in time of war.

There is a big difference between the positions of the French and British workers. French munition workers are treated as mobilized in the government service and are paid at military rates of pay. British munition workers are in many places earning wages well above their peace-time levels. Five million Frenchmen are under arms, and industry is being carried on with the help of women and boys and old men.

There has been some suggestion of sending British miners to France to work French mines in the absence of the French miners who are mobilized. But this will not meet the sense of justice of the French workers, who naturally would prefer England to increase the number of troops in France and so release French miners to return to their own jobs. Discussion of this and similar problems between the British and French trade unionists can only lead to a greater equality in the sacrifices made by the workers of the two countries.

At present, there is a steady increase in the wages being paid to big groups of workers. Some of these have already been discussed in this column. For the industries covered by statistics of the Ministry of Labor, wage increases coming into operation in September amounted to £128,600 weekly, and to a further £86,000 weekly in October. In November the rate of increase probably accelerated. Unless this process is stopped, there is bound to be an increase in prices caused by the impinging of increased purchasing power upon supplies which cannot be increased.

Chemical Fund Assets Increase to $7,286,679

The quarterly report of Chemical Fund, Inc. just made public, reveals an increase in net assets to $7,286,679 on Dec. 31, 1939 from $5,979,569 reported on Sept. 30, 1939. Unrealized net appreciation on Dec. 31, included in net assets, amounted to $285,735. Net asset value per share was $10.62 at the year-end compared with $10.58 three months ago. During the quarter the company continued its growth, the number of shares outstanding increasing from 565,050 on Sept. 30 to 685,798 on Dec. 31.

As of Dec. 31, 1939, 92.37 per cent of the company's net assets, taking securities at cost, were in common stocks and 7.63 per cent in cash and accounts receivable, after allowing for all accounts payable.

Moderate Rise In Commodity Prices Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No obstacles should be placed by the Federal Administration against a moderate rise in commodity prices, according to a recommendation by Russell C. Leffingwell of J. P. Morgan & Co. in a statement presented to the National Economic Committee in Washington and just made public here. The Morgan partner who appeared before the committee last month also argued against changing the price of gold again.

"When we restrict our buying and lending abroad," Mr. Leffingwell wrote, "when we try to sell everything and to buy little, except gold, and for that one thing we are prepared to outbid the world and pay a fancy price, we imperil the economy of the world and measurably impair the usefulness of gold itself as a monetary metal. When on top of that we sterilize the gold we buy and prevent it from reflecting itself in our price level, we make an immense contribution to world deflation and so to world distress and disorder.

"We used to call India the 'sink of the precious metals' because her prices and peoples drained all the gold and silver they could away from the mines and currencies of the world and buried them. But today America has outdone India as a hoarder. We have blind faith in our tariff against imported goods, goods which would be of use to us, and we are gluttons for gold which we cannot use and have to bury.

Would Hold Gold Price

"We subsidize exports, penalize imports, embargo loans and credits and suck gold out from the mines and currencies of the world. So we do our bit to make the world a worse place for us and our democracy to live in.

"Notwithstanding the evils I have pointed out, I do not favor changing the price of gold again. It is too bad to have had to change it at all. To increase the price of gold again when we are already paying too much for it, and have too much of it, would be sheer lunacy. To decrease the price of gold would be politically impossible, deflationary and destructive of what confidence remains in our monetary stability. We don't want more deflation.

"Therefore the wise course is to allow commodity prices to rise somewhat and thus reduce the present gross disparity between the gold price and the commodity price level. A gently rising level of prices is to be desired. This should reduce the burden of debts, bring recovery of business and employment, increase profits, increase incomes and Treasury tax receipts, reduce and ultimately remove the need of relief and make work and so balance the budget.

Urges Initiative Thrift

"Rising costs, for taxes, wages, working conditions and social security on the one hand and low prices for manufactured goods on the other tend to make business wholly unprofitable or at best not profitable enough to attract enterprise and initiative to new undertakings.

"I believe we have had twenty-two disturbed years and a 10-year depression, we have idle men and idle dollars, partly because our money has been managed and our economy has been planned by government. We shall succeed in the struggle for existence and for the common welfare if more reliance be placed on the old-fashioned virtues of individual enterprise and thrift."

Continued Freight Traffic Rise Seen

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Robert A. Fasold, special representative of the Association of American Railroads, said a boom in rail traffic that began last September has continued in such volume that another large gain for the fiscal year is in prospect.

He told the annual convention of the Atlantic State Shippers' Advisory Board that for the 12 months ended last Oct. 31, freight revenue totaled $2,664,389,689—an increase of 13.7 per cent over the preceding fiscal year.

"The upturn last September and October was the sharpest in the history of our railroad," he said. "The trend is continuing with the revenue for January to date 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year."

Mr. Fasold attributed the freight boom to general improvement in business conditions.

British Sign Contract For 90,000 Tons Aluminum

MONTREAL (AP)—Conclusion of an agreement to provide the British Ministry of Supply with approximately 90,000 short tons of aluminum annually was announced by President R. E. Powell of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

Mr. Powell said the metal will be purchased at the price prevalent just before the outbreak of the war. The ministry will buy the firm's entire exportable surplus, which is about 90 per cent of its yearly production of 100,000 short tons.

Chemical Firm Shows Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—American Agricultural Chemical Co. and subsidiaries reported net loss for the last half of 1939 of $198,718 after charges, compared with net loss of $285,902 in the comparable 1938 period. Plants are near leading agricultural centers in the South, East, and Midwest.

Mercantile Leader

Gibson Studios

Garrett B. Shawhan

Elected President of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for 1940. He succeeds Mr. Miles Friedman.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Jan. 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average during the week of Jan. 13, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Three of the 10 commodity groups, hides and leather products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities, advanced slightly. Farm products, textile products, and chemicals averaged slightly below last week's level. In all cases, however, the changes amounted to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Continued advances in prices of raw jute, coal, scrap steel, and crude rubber, resulted in a one-tenth of 1 per cent increase in the raw materials index.

This group index is now at the highest point reached in the past 2 years.

The indexes for the semimanufactured commodities and finished products groups were unchanged from the Jan. 6 level.

Average wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities were steady during the week according to the index for "all commodities other than farm products."

Prices of industrial commodities, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," rose fractionally.

Largely because of weakening prices for grains and livestock, the farm products group index receded one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Commodity grps.	Jan 13 1940	Jan 6 1940	Percentage changes from Dec.16, Jan.14, 1939.to Jan.13, 1940	Jan.13, Jan.13, 1940
All commodities	79.5	79.5	+1.0	+ 3.5
Farm products	69.5	69.6	+4.0	+ 3.3
Foods	71.8	71.8	+1.0	+ 0.7
Hides & leather products	104.1	104.0	—0.1	+10.6
Textile products	78.1	78.3	+1.8	+19.6
Fuel and lighting materials	73.3	73.3	—0.5	— 0.5
Metals & met. prod.	96.0	96.0	—0.1	+ 1.5
Building materials	93.2	92.9	—0.2	+ 3.9
Chemicals & drugs	77.8	78.0	—0.3	+ 1.8
House furn. goods	90.1	90.1	+0.1	+ 3.3
Miscellaneous	77.7	77.5	+1.0	+ 6.3
Raw materials	74.2	74.1	+2.3	+ 4.9
Semi-mfd. articles	81.9	81.9	+0.2	+ 9.2
Finished products	82.1	82.1	+0.4	+ 2.2
All commod. other than farm prod.	81.7	81.7	+0.4	+ 3.5
All commod. other farm prod.&foods	84.3	84.2	+0.2	+ 4.7

Canadian Exports To U. S. Up Sharply

OTTAWA (AP)—With most European markets curtailed by the war Canada's domestic products flowed into the United States more freely than ever last December, increasing by more than 100 per cent over the corresponding month of 1938.

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show total value of the exports was $101,021,522 compared with $68,887,665 a year before. Of this 1939 total, the United States took $53,995,864 worth compared with $24,360,460 in 1938.

The United Kingdom was in second place with an increase of $3,775,820 to $29,310,587. Decreased purchases by Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden in Europe, and China, French Africa, Japan and Egypt were recorded.

There were increased exports to 54 countries or groups of countries.

December Retail Sales Up 8.4 P. C.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—An average increase of 8.4 per cent in retail sales throughout the country during December over the same month a year ago was attributed by the National Retail Credit Association to a general improvement "in practically every line of business."

"There is a feeling of optimism in many parts of the country regarding continued business improvement through 1940," it was said.

The association's monthly business analysis released also showed that collections were up 3.2 per cent and credit sales 3.4 per cent.

The survey covered nearly 10,000 stores in 32 leading cities, 28 of which reported improved sales.

Ford Motor Sales Jump

DETROIT (AP)—Ford Motor Co. reported sales of 4,677 trucks and commercial cars in the first 10 days of January, an increase of 56 per cent over the like 1939 period. Company officials said the increase was due to general business improvement throughout the country and not to large-scale buying by fleet owners.

Fisk Minority Continues To Oppose Sale

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—An official of the Fisk Rubber Corporation announced, as stockholders voted whether to dissolve the $14,000,000 concern, that the corporation's property and assets had been transferred to the U. S. Rubber Company.

The transfer consummates the purchase of Fisk by U. S. Rubber, authorized by Fisk stockholders at a meeting here Dec. 29.

Kurt R. Vogel, Secretary of the Fisk Corporation, said that U. S. Rubber has paid over to Fisk cash and stock valued at about $11,227,330—the authorized purchase price—and has taken control of Fisk properties.

Official inspectors began counting proxies at a second stockholders' meeting Friday to determine whether Fisk can dissolve and distribute to its stockholders the money and stock received for the sale. The Corporation will continue to exist in name and on stock lists until this distribution has been completed.

Whitfield Reed, attorney for a minority stockholders' group opposed to the sale, appeared to voice objections to dissolution of Fisk and filed proxies he hoped would block this action. At the Dec. 29 meeting he succeeded in blocking dissolution and forcing another vote.

A two-thirds vote is required. The Fisk management mustered 63 per cent of the corporation's stockholders in favor of the sale, but this was insufficient to sanction dissolution.

Meanwhile, the Fisk Corporation was ordered by Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Boston to show cause Jan. 29 why an injunction should not be issued against the sale.

Two Fisk stockholders, Roland and Cabria Lavallee of Northampton, Mass., contended that the sale was a merger in violation of antitrust laws.

Subsidized Cotton Exports Aggregate 6,078,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sales of cotton and cotton products under its export subsidy program totaled 6,078,000 bales between last Aug. 1 and Jan. 15.

This total included sales of cotton products equivalent to 309,000 bales. It did not include, however, sales of 46,569 bales of cotton which have been canceled under provisions of the program permitting cancellations due to war causes.

Under the program, exporters are paid a subsidy on sales of cotton and cotton products made abroad. The subsidy rate, originally set at $7.50 a bale now is $1 a bale.

The department said the total quantity of cotton actually shipped out of the United States between Aug. 1 and Jan. 15 amounted to 3,357,580 bales compared with 2,048,181 bales for the same period in the previous season.

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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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ONE OF THE OLDER HOUSES COMPLETELY MODERNIZED WITH 12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, ON A LARGE CORNER LOT IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION. PRICE AND ASSESSMENT ARE LOW. CALL KIR. 4256—OR 4 BEATTLE STREET.

ELLIS & BOWDITCH

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Steel Stringer Bridge, Town of ADAMS. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed Proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with a concrete deck on East Street over Tophet Brook will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, February 13, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for plans and proposal forms is $5.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: Certified check for $200.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum wage rates have been established for the project. Complete information may be obtained at the office of the Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., January 20, 1940.

State Highway and Bridge Construction, Massachusetts Federal Aid Project No. 272-D (1) (1938) in the Town of DANVERS and the City of PEABODY, Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for the following work will be received by the Department at its office 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, February 13, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read; constructing about 66,100 square yards of macadam pavement; a creosoted timber pile trestle with concrete deck over Waters River; a concrete arch bridge with stone face abutment over Crane River; a concrete culvert for the South Essex Sewer protection; a steel stringer bridge with concrete deck over the Boston and Maine Railroad and a concrete rigid frame bridge over High Street. Charge for plans and proposal forms: $10.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty; certified check for $11,000.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum rates of wages have been established for the project and in no case shall they be less than $1.10, $0.68½ and $0.56½ per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor excepting water boy. Complete information may be obtained at the office of the Department. Right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., January 20, 1940.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. LIB. MID. 2402—CALL ANY TIME
139 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

PAYING GUESTS

SARASOTA, FLA "CLEARVIEW"

Newly built guest house designed and equipped for comfort; peaceful, quiet atmosphere, overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay; near recreational center, Little Theatre; catering especially to Monitor readers. M. B. JUDKINS, 740 Broadway (U. S. 41).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

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ARLINGTON, MASS., Jason Heights—Beautiful home, bordering woodland park; built by owner 7 years ago; business demands change of residence; 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, lavatory, oil burner, 2-car garage; will sacrifice for immediate sale. Call Arlington 4846-W.

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1234
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 2255

W. PHILADELPHIA, Cobbs Creek Section—Bargain to close estate; three story house; oil heat, 3rd floor apartment rented. D-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Exceptionally comfortable, homelike rooms, newly furnished and decorated; elevator, reception room; excellent location, near subway; private family, 359 Beacon St. Com. 8322.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor; water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 11 Norway; view The Mother Church from every room; newly furnished; real home, luxurious beds, harmonious atmosphere. REED.

BOSTON, 5 Dalton, S. 5—Beautiful double room, private family; 3 minutes to The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred. Com. 4921.

BOSTON—Comfortable, quiet room in business girl's apartment; conveniently located. Call evenings, Kenmore 8274.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Single, double, one with fireplace and porch; overlooking garden; bath adjoining; maid service; ping pong; beautiful private home; block subway; 98-812; references. BO. 8-5795 (before 6 p. m.).

MIAMI, FLA.—New attractive guest rooms; convenient to everything; selected clientele. Penn-Hall, 7238 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 77)—Large, sunny single; quiet, homelike, kitchen privileges, elevator; moderately priced. MO. 2-1774.

N. Y. C., 622 W. 114 St. (Apt. 4)—Single clean, quiet, homelike, kitchen privileges; young person preferred; $5.00. WELZ.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Badminton; near Golf Course. Breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Blvd. Phone 8973.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., 509 26th St.—In large private home, attractive room, with sleeping porch; adjoining bath.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BEAUTY organization of cultured women has opening; Greater Boston; interesting work on commission; give telephone. Box P-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN desires going to Florida as companion or attendant to adult or child needing special care. Write Box P-100, The Christian Science Monitor, 1203 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY stenographer, long experience; graduate Lewis Hotel Training; go anywhere. Box P-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MORNING classes in painting, oil or watercolor; abstract or academic approach. FRITZ PFEIFFER, of Provincetown, 15 Fayette St., near intersection Tremont and Broadway, Boston.

MUSIC - EDUCATION

Specific study of all elements of Music necessary to artistic piano playing and teaching.

LOIS ADLER
formerly with the Juilliard School
STUDIO—720 WEST END AVE., N. Y. C.
Phone forenoons—RIV. 9-3300

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7546, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, Teacher of Piano, 1807 Kenyon St., N. W. Telephone Hobart 8940.

YOU ARE MY GUEST
Thursday, Jan. 25th, 8:15 to 10:15 P. M.
"My Personal Problem Speech Class"
M. Susanne Mackay, STUDIO 716, Steinway Hall
113 W. 57TH ST., N. Y. C.—CIR. 4-3796

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.

All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.

PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

2014 FIRST AVENUE

Kaufman's, INC.

Women's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS

MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
Phone 7-3163 1919 Eleventh Ave. S.

MOBILE

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats

GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349

Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE

PHONE DEX. 1377

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.

JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*

Famous for Good Food

Year Round Air Conditioned

25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

For Quality

COAL

CALL CEDAR 97

ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CO.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** *New*
Dexter Avenue Store

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

"Results, Not Excuses"

ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Matheny's
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.

Kyanize Paints and Varnishes

12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS

Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
Milady's every need

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Taste th Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices

TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
149 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2220
Anna Barlow

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

SMART SISTERS COFFEE SHOP

In Fernwood Hotel, Main St. on Peninsula

The best in sea foods, meats and home-made pastries. Really hot home-made soup. All food well cooked and served well in friendly atmosphere at reasonable prices.

Gossard Shoppe
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET
The only exclusive corset shop in Daytona Beach
Foundation garments for every figure, no charge for alterations
MRS. W. M. McDUFF, Owner

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERIES

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Phone 507 We Deliver
JONES SAUSAGE
WESTERN MEATS

A. C. Koop Service Station
SUNOCO GAS and OILS
201 Main Street, Phone 9214

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
613 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

Kokanour
Reg. REAL ESTATE Broker
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
323 S. ANDREWS AVENUE

THE GOSSARD SHOP
Foundation Garments
KICKERNICK
Gowns—Slips—Panties
Dorothy R. Bunch, 11 Tropical Arcade

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You

Now!

A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.

Sterchi's

20 West Adams St.
Also St. Augustine

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

Boulevard Plee-Zing Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

LAKELAND

In Lakeland for
FURNITURE
see
KIRK McKAY

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Eleanor's
The Home of Fashion
Now Showing 1940
RESORT WEAR
S. E. 2nd Ave. at First St., Huntington Bldg.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
360 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.

Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store

We Appreciate
Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

We Specialize in
$1.00 and $1.95
Attractive Bags
You will be surprised at these amazing values.
YARNS
also carried. Instructions FREE with purchase.
Sally's Knitting Shop
209 HALCYON ARCADE
Just West of DuPont Bldg.

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two
Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4921

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS
PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

KLINE'S
Food Center
3322 N. W. SECOND AVE.
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

LITTLE RIVER HARDWARE CO.
Everything in
HARDWARE, PAINTS
FURNITURE
7811 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-1414

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963
12 noon to 2 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR
and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ORLANDO

SOUTHLAND FASHIONS

Advance Styles in New-Season Resort Wear

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
888 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

McCray's
Hosiery, Lingerie, Sweaters
Accessories
Heller Bldg., 216 N. Orange Ave.

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington St.
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria just opened, featuring Home Cooking
216-218 N. ORANGE AVE.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PALM BEACH

OLA McDONALD
Shop of Original Models
102 N. County Road
Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

SARASOTA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Quality—Integrity—Service
487 Main Street Phone 2256

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 — Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

Oranges Grapefruit Tangerines
Pecans Jellies Cocoanuts
Half bushel, 30 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.75
Peck basket, 17 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.25
FERN GRILL FRUIT PACKING CO.
135 SECOND ST. NORTH
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, Proprietors
Established 22 Years

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 340 Central Avenue

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
24 Third Street North

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Greeting Cards Gifts
BEULAH'S
Book and Card Shop
Lending Library—Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"39 Years in St. Petersburg"

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Tampa's Leading Furniture Store
Headquarters for Simmons Bedding and Studio Couches
The Home Furniture Company
1007 FRANKLIN STREET

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Curlee & Schloss Bros. Clothing
Jarman, Friendly Shoes for Men
McCaskill Clothing Co., Inc.
Complete line Men's Furnishings
711 Franklin St., next to Tampa Theatre
Phone 3293

Send Flowers
LARSON *the Florist*
3009 Fla. Ave. Phone 4554

Reliable and Accurate Service
Fifteen Years in Tampa
Werner S. Nelson
CERTIFIED WATCH MAKER
Horological Inst. of America
Located at SPOT JEWELRY CO.
824 Franklin Street Telephone 2106

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

WEST PALM BEACH

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
116 CLEMATIS ST., Opposite City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center — Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith — West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

KERMAN'S
14th Anniversary Sale
From a small shop to a STYLE Institution in 14 Years!
Save on new SPORTSWEAR, AFTERNOON and EVENING COSTUMES, MILLINERY and ACCESSORIES!
327 CLEMATIS AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
with PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop 220 Peachtree St

WINGO'S CAFE
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THE HAGUE
(Continued)

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Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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Australia

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SYDNEY

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Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
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(Continued)

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Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
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MA 5516 MA 5516

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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
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May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

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MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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Phone MU 3948 Prompt Service
Renovations
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
DYERS, and HAT BLOCKERS
382 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
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Full Circle Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
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Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

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We Stock Havelock Self Raising Flour

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CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agent for JENYNS CORSETS
LINGERIE and HOSIERY
133 GLENFERRIE ROAD HAW. 4682

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
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DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

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108A COLOMBO STREET (opp. Kincaids)
Specialising in
O. S. Frocks and Cardigans
Try us for Hemstitching, Hosiery Repairs and Buttons
Knitted Costumes to measure. Also Dainty Frocks for Toddlers

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

"Are the children all in?" asked father as he sat down to breakfast the morning after New Year's Eve.

"How can they help but be, dancing until daylight?" said mother.

Really Helping the Budget

"Your school report is disgraceful, Bobby. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Dad, you promised me 5/- if I brought home a good report, and mummy told me you couldn't afford it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Relativity

"There," said one old crony to another, to whom he was showing the lions of a Scottish town, "that's the statue of Bailie Watson!"

"Is it no' a guid bit larger than life-size though?" queried his friend.

"Ou, aye, it's a' that, but it's no' a bit bigger than the Bailie thocht he was himself!"—Weekly Scotsman.

Any Corrections?

"What's the fundamental difference between a man and a woman?"

"A man will pay $2 for a $1 article he wants, while a woman will pay $1 for a $2 article she doesn't want."

Mr. Webster at Home

"Dad, what is meant by 'the bone of contention'?"

"The jawbone, sonny."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

At the Jeweler's

"Did you ever ask for bread and get a stone?"

"No, but I've asked for a stone and got paste."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Little Chauncey

"Better start singing that lullaby again—I think she's waking up!"

Wise Sayings Of Benjamin Franklin

The doors of wisdom are never shut.

You may delay but time will not.

God helps them that help themselves.

Half the truth is often a great lie.

What you would seem to be, be really.

Who pleasure gives shall joy receive.

Do not do that which you would not have known.

If you'd have it done, go; if not, send.

Look before or you'll find yourself behind.

Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure.

Blame-all and praise-all are two blockheads.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

Do good to thy friend to keep him; to thy enemy to gain him.

Useful attainments in your minority will procure riches in maturity.

If you would reap praise you must sow the seeds, gentle words and useful deeds.

Daily Anecdote

Good Publicity

King Kalalaua of Hawaii, traveling round the world in the '80's, arrived in New York at the same time as the opening of Barnum's Hippodrome. Barnum called on the King at his hotel and prevailed upon him to attend the opening of the exhibition.

"I shall be delighted to have the honor of escorting you," enthused Barnum. "You need not order carriages, because I will bring my own."

When the showman appeared the next day to escort the royal party, the King was astonished to see a gorgeous golden chariot drawn by six superb white steeds. He climbed into the vehicle without hesitation. The royal party followed in three other golden chariots. The curious cortege wound through the streets for miles much to the amusement of the multitudes who read, fastened to the sides of the chariots, immense banners with the words, "His Majesty, the King, visits Barnum's Hippodrome."

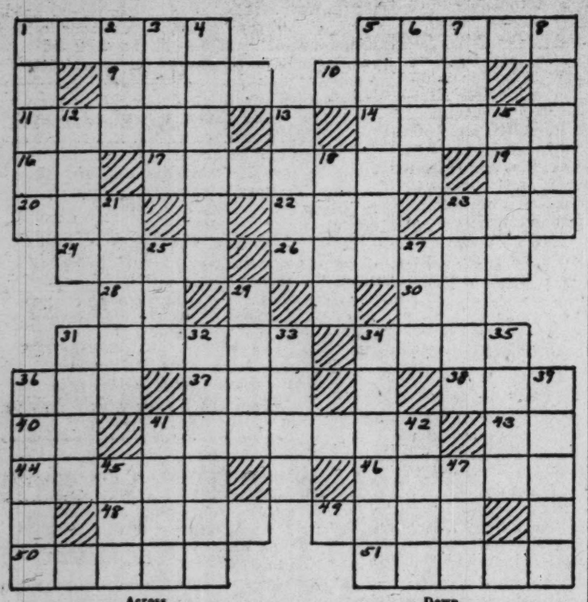
A Verse for Today . . .

The fear of the LORD *is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding.*

—PROV. 9:10

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

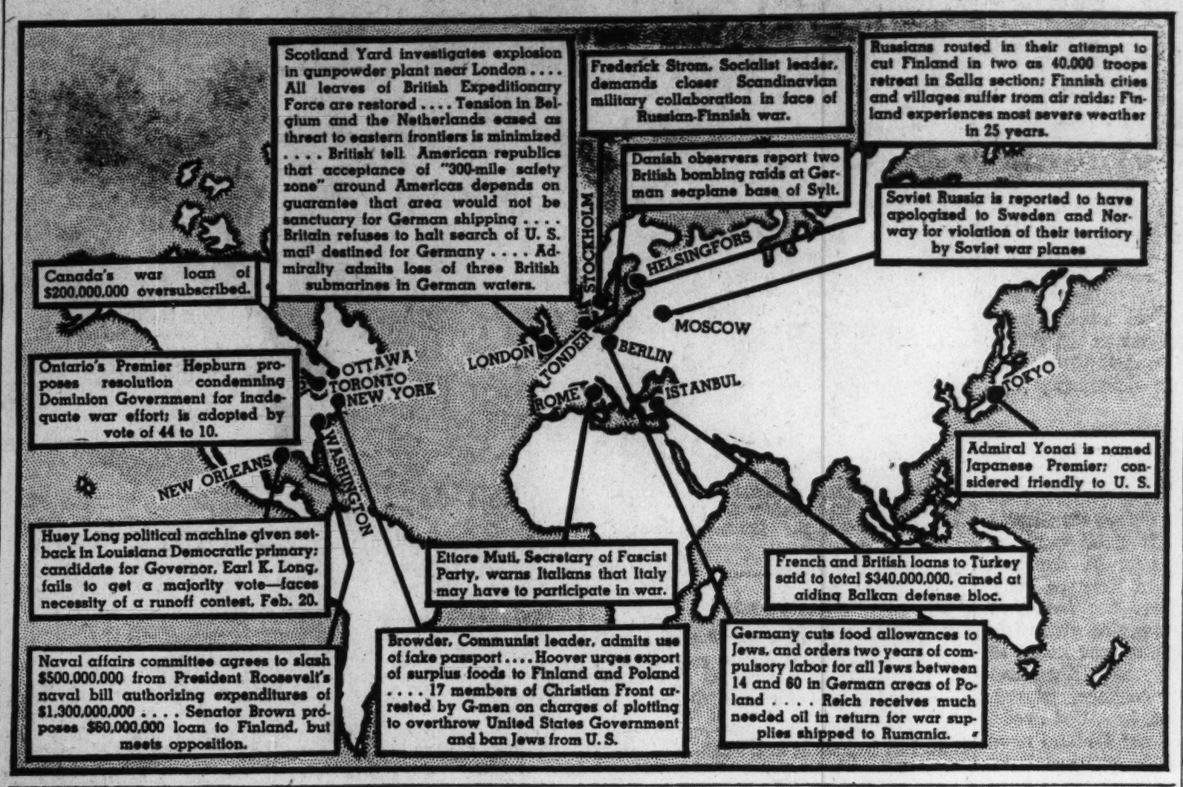
1—What was nationality of Lucas van Leyden, painter?
5—Who was ancestor of family of Libnites?
9—Where is Fostoria?
10—What is a box, sheath, or covering of any kind?
11—What is a fortified commune of Bulgaria?
14—Gentle push with the elbow is what?
16—Who was a Benjamite mentioned in I Chron. 7:12?
17—What ancient city was buried in 79 A. D.?
19—Upon.
20—What is placed immediately after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased by one half?
22—How many wheels has a unicycle?
23—Sainte (abbr.).
24—What is a commune of Apulia, Italy?
26—Who was youngest of Zelophehad's five daughters?
28—What is 6th tone of diatonic scale?
30—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
31—Who was an eminent Hebrew prophet in reigns of David and Solomon?
34—What is a defect in a fabric caused by a warp thread not interlaced in the weaving?
36—Denoting the middle part.
37—Who was a son of Jether?
38—What is the end, or catchword, of an actor's speech?
40—Article.
41—What do you call any of women in a well-known Millet painting?
43—If you were in Amarillo, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Galveston (abbr.)?
44—Who was a descendant of Ephraim, and ancestor of Joshua. (I Chron 7:25)?
45—What is a rodent mentioned in Bible?
46—"Opera" is plural of what?
48—If you were in Paris, Idaho, in what direction would you travel to reach Malad City?
50—What is a house that provides lodging and meals for the public?
51—Female of the ruff is what?

Down

1—Who saved his father's sheep from a lion and a bear?
2—Bushy clump is what?
3—In wrestling, what is a trick or special attack for throwing the adversary?
4—The sun tree is what?
5—What is a county of southern Georgia?
6—Who was third son of Asher (Gen. 46:17)?
7—What do you call superficial earthwork of a railroad?
8—Who was Greek goddess of peace?
12—The Chalybes were celebrated as workers in what metal?
13—What gives the branded drum its name?
15—What ancient Teutonic race originally dwelt between Elbe and Vistula (sing.)?
18—What is a city of Oklahoma?
21—What was one of towns of Simeon (I Chron. 4:29)?
23—What is a wooden shoe worn by peasantry in various European countries?
25—Bat used in tipcat is what?
27—The Caucasian ibex is what?
29—What weed grew in Biblical grainfields?
31—A nonet is a composition for how many instruments.
32—What was a town of Judah in the mountain district (Josh. 15:58)?
33—Who was one of sons of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
34—Who was owner of hill on which city of Samaria was built?
35—What is lowest part in music?
36—Would a vesta be a cloak, match, or entry?
39—What birds honk?
41—A yawn is what?
42—What flower is the emblem of silence?
45—Who was Abraham's nephew?
47—What is one of Indians of Colorado and Utah reservations?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada's war loan of $200,000,000 oversubscribed.
Scotland Yard investigates explosion in gunpowder plant near London .... All leaves of British Expeditionary Force are restored .... Tension in Belgium and the Netherlands eased as threat to eastern frontiers is minimized .... British tell American republics that acceptance of "300-mile safety zone" around Americas depends on guarantee that area would not be sanctuary for German shipping .... Britain refuses to halt search of U. S. mail destined for Germany .... Admiralty admits loss of three British submarines in German waters.
Frederick Strom, Socialist leader, demands closer Scandinavian military collaboration in face of Russian-Finnish war.
Russians routed in their attempt to cut Finland in two as 40,000 troops retreat in Salla section; Finnish cities and villages suffer from air raids; Finland experiences most severe weather in 25 years.
Danish observers report two British bombing raids at German seaplane base of Sylt.
Soviet Russia is reported to have apologized to Sweden and Norway for violation of their territory by Soviet war planes
Ontario's Premier Hepburn proposes resolution condemning Dominion Government for inadequate war effort; is adopted by vote of 44 to 10.
Admiral Yonai is named Japanese Premier; considered friendly to U. S.
Huey Long political machine given setback in Louisiana Democratic primary; candidate for Governor, Earl K. Long, fails to get a majority vote—faces necessity of a runoff contest, Feb. 20.
Ettore Muti, Secretary of Fascist Party, warns Italians that Italy may have to participate in war.
French and British loans to Turkey said to total $340,000,000, aimed at aiding Balkan defense bloc.
Naval affairs committee agrees to slash $500,000,000 from President Roosevelt's naval bill authorizing expenditures of $1,300,000,000 .... Senator Brown proposes $60,000,000 loan to Finland, but meets opposition.
Browder, Communist leader, admits use of fake passport .... Hoover urges export of surplus foods to Finland and Poland .... 17 members of Christian Front arrested by G-men on charges of plotting to overthrow United States Government and ban Jews from U. S.
Germany cuts food allowances to Jews, and orders two years of compulsory labor for all Jews between 14 and 60 in German areas of Poland .... Reich receives much needed oil in return for war supplies shipped to Rumania.
STOCKHOLM
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
LONDON
LONDONDERRY
BERLIN
ROME
ISTANBUL
TOKYO
OTTAWA
TORONTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
NEW ORLEANS

Sunbonnet Sue

Denmark's Rulers

Since 1448, Denmark has had only 19 rulers, including 10 Christians, eight Fredericks, and one Hans. The present king, Christian X, is now in the 27th year of his reign. Measuring six feet six inches tall, he is reputedly the tallest man in the nation.

Quotable Quotes on 'Pleasure'

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasure seems.—Blanchard.

The essence of pleasure does not lie in what it costs.—Stephen Gwynn.

In the house where the samisen is played all day long there will be little rice in the larder.—Japanese Proverb.

Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then the measure that it is without excess.—H. J. Adam.

The pleasures of life, like its roses, must be picked carefully or they may prick us with their thorns.—Anon.

The most delicate, the most sensible, of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasure of others.—Bruyere.

All earthly delights are sweeter in expectation and enjoyment; but all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than in expectation.—Feltham.

If you wish to cultivate pleasure, there are three parts of it to be cultivated: One is anticipation, another realization, and the third is retrospect.—Viscount Grey in "Fallodon Papers," 1926.

Daily Quotation

BE not afraid of enthusiasm; you need it; you can do nothing effectually without it.—GUIZOT

Manly Manners

It Takes Only One

"One act of courtesy, however small,
Will often penetrate a cold, sad heart,
Causing a quick emotion and a call
To nobler ways in life; a truer part."

—Marjorie Wilcox.

Monitor Movie Guide

A Child Is Born (Warner)—Drama set in the maternity ward of a hospital, with clinical scenes. Generally speaking, the subject is delicately handled, but tragedy is emphasized, and of the comedy sequences, two rely upon intoxication. Geraldine Fitzgerald, Jeffrey Lynn, Gladys George, Gale Page, Spring Byington — Adults and mature young people.

Barricade (20th Century-Fox)—Loosely written and for the most part badly acted melodrama with a setting in China and something about a bandit attack on a consulate in which a discredited correspondent and a fugitive from a murder charge have taken refuge. Alice Faye, Warner Baxter, Charles Winninger, Keye Luke.—Adults.

Flying Deuces (RKO-Boris Morros)—Laurel and Hardy comedy with the pair joining the Foreign Legion, breaking most of the rules, escaping in an airplane, and crashing to earth—leaving one plodding along the highway to meet a horse with the voice and moustache of the other. Jean Parker and Reginald Parker are in the cast.—Adults and young people.

Remember the Night (Paramount)—Improbable plot decorated with appealing touches, directed with skill by Mitchell Leisen and acted with ability by Fred MacMurray as a prosecuting attorney and by Barbara Stanwyck as a shoplifter out on bail whom he takes back to Indiana for the Christmas holidays. Beulah Bondi, Elizabeth Patterson, Sterling Holloway.—Adults and young people.

Swanee River (20th Century-Fox)—Movie account of Stephen Foster, photographed in Technicolor, taking some liberties with the facts but keeping intact the quality of his music, recording the addiction to alcohol which finally separated him from his wife and child. The Hall Johnson Choir sings some of the music. Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds, Al Jolson, Feliz Bressart.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Interest on $1

Cleveland, Ohio

The following incident happened a number of years ago here:

Rita, eight, the oldest child in a family in moderate circumstances, had earned $1 by running errands. The money had been eagerly saved to attend the annual school picnic at Euclid Beach. However, on hearing of the urgent need of a poor family in the neighborhood, Rita decided to sacrifice her pleasure and donate her dollar.

That same day she found a two-year-old child weeping bitterly—she had become lost and could not tell who she was. Rita took her to the police station and remained with her for hours until the mother was located. In appreciation, the Day Nursery, from which the child had wandered, arranged to send Rita, who had never been in the country, on a farm for a few weeks' vacation. The farmer and his wife immediately took a fancy to her so that from that summer until she was grown to young womanhood, Rita and also her younger sisters spent their summers on this farm.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Sleuths Make a Discovery*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW !?
SCRAPING ALL THE SNOW AWAY FROM THE FOOT OF THE SNOWMAN — WHY-! HE'S STANDING ON A PLATFORM...
THEY CARRY THE SNOWMAN TO ANOTHER PLACE... COVER THE PLATFORM WITH SNOW AGAIN AND THEN MAKE GIANT FOOTPRINTS WITH SHOVELS...
SHALL WE RUSH OUT AND SURPRISE THEM ??
NO — IT WOULD BE A BETTER SURPRISE IF THAT SNOWMAN TURNED OUT TO BE MORE ALIVE THAN THEY THINK HE IS !!
LePelley

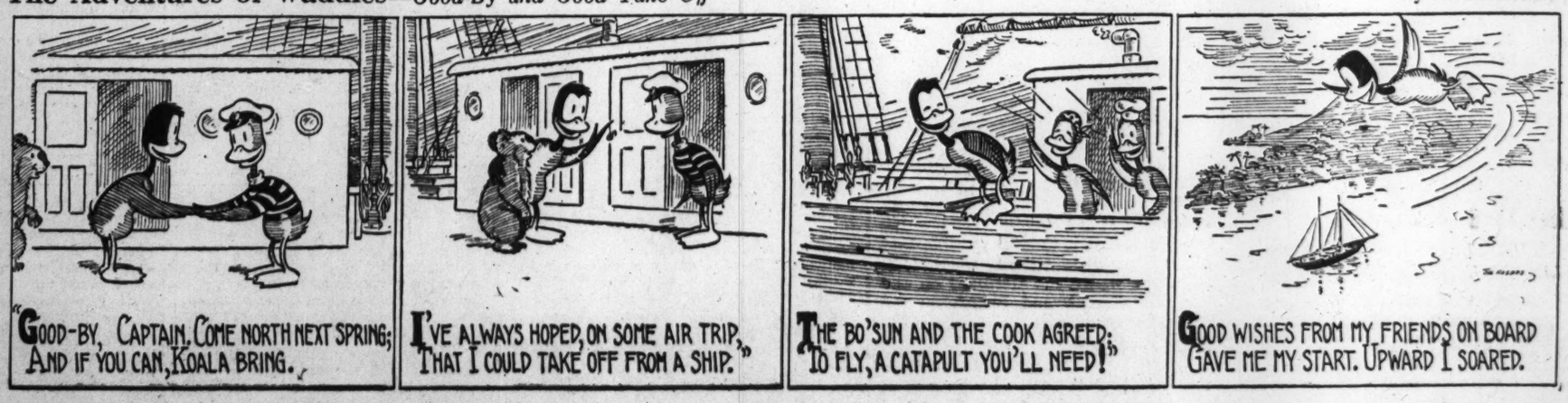
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Clock Necessary for That*

By RODGERS

Well, at last I know what an automatic dog feeder looks like —
The Boss unpacked it and showed it to me when he came in from school —
I can't say I was much impressed. It's only a clock attached to a dish in a box —
As if I needed a clock to tell me when I'm hungry —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good-By and Good Take Off*

By THE HAGERS


"GOOD-BY, CAPTAIN. COME NORTH NEXT SPRING; AND IF YOU CAN, KOALA BRING."
I'VE ALWAYS HOPED, ON SOME AIR TRIP, "THAT I COULD TAKE OFF FROM A SHIP."
THE BO'SUN AND THE COOK AGREED: "TO FLY, A CATAPULT YOU'LL NEED!"
GOOD WISHES FROM MY FRIENDS ON BOARD GAVE ME MY START. UPWARD I SOARED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Judge, Jury, and Prosecutor"

For a long time industrial spokesmen have complained of just the situation in the National Labor Relations Board which George O. Pratt, chief trial examiner, described in a letter quoted back to him at the Congressional hearings. He had written that he was "judge, jury, and prosecutor" in certain cases under the Wagner Act. The letter acknowledged that the situation had its "drawbacks in that there are times when some of the parties feel that their cases are prejudged."

This feeling of being prejudged is made the more understandable by a letter to Mr. Pratt from William Avrutis, an attorney in the Kansas City office of the NLRB, which reported that the preparation of a case against a lead and zinc mining company "goes on apace with gleeful malice." Even allowing something for the exuberance of an idle hour, the remainder of the communication—about how evidence could be so presented as to "fry one malefactor at a time"—indicates the inherent weakness in a system which makes the same officials responsible for marshalling the evidence against an alleged violator of the law and for writing a supposedly dispassionate finding of fact.

This system was not invented by the NLRB; it was set up by the Wagner Act as passed by Congress. The difficulty is a common one in administrative and regulatory bodies, though seldom so acute as in this instance. The remedy evidently is to separate the two functions of the Board, its work as a judicial tribunal and that as a policing agency.

The main responsibility of the Labor Board at this juncture is to establish its reputation for judicial fairness and impartiality so that it may be thoroughly trusted in its rulings on questions of unionization and collective bargaining. Without this it will be of little service in any field. Therefore, it may be argued that any kind of successful revision must build up the Board to meet judicial responsibilities.

The committee on manufactures of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States recommended some time ago that the appointment of Labor Board trial examiners should be placed in the hands of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. This should not be necessary. For if the Board is improved sufficiently in its membership or administration to meet other requirements, it ought to be able to appoint satisfactorily its own fact-finding agents, or examiners, as the courts, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and similar agencies do.

However, when it comes to the matter of prosecuting attorneys or trial attorneys, that is a different matter. The public utility commissions of certain states have at least partially solved the difficulty by setting up a separate prosecuting division with a "people's attorney" responsible for presenting the cases. The Chamber of Commerce committee recommended that the trial attorneys be selected by the Department of Justice instead of the Labor Board. There is much merit in this proposal. Certainly some segregation of the functions of "judge, jury, and prosecutor" is essential.

Now to Do Something About It

Massachusetts citizens, who must by now have become inured to sensational disclosures in the domain of the missing former Sheriff of Suffolk County, will probably not be too surprised to hear from Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman that conditions in the Charles Street Jail under John F. Dowd were "absolutely shocking."

In a report submitted to Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan, who had requested Mr. Lyman's department to investigate the jail, the Commissioner substantiated earlier charges of partiality, lack of segregation, poor discipline, and waste.

Although practically every canon of penology was broken in the Charles Street Jail, it can be fairly said that these conditions are not entirely peculiar to this jail. Somewhat similar conditions have been found wherever jails have been under political control.

The encouraging thing about the Boston situation is that there appears to be a fair chance that something will at last be done about it. Already following recommendations of Mr. Lyman, six employees have been dismissed in a move to reduce the overmanned staff. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau has made specific recommendations for the correction of conditions in the Sheriff's office. There are also those who feel that it would be a genuine accomplishment if county jails were under State control.

Fear and Finland

About the fact that fearless Finland needs and deserves help there is no debate in the United States. But a rather surprising debate has arisen among Americans as to whether the United States should extend to Finland the sort of help it needs. This centers on possible risks. One of these is seen as the risk of involvement in war through loans. A letter on this page today shows that some people are convinced that loans to the Allies in World War times constituted the prime reason for American entry into that war.

Entire libraries have been written to confirm or to shatter this belief. But no reference to them is needed to set at rest the fears that a Finnish loan would draft American boys for service in a foreign land. It need only be recalled that any pull of America toward the World War through loans took its strength from the fact that those loans were enormous and were financing a tremendous war boom in the United States. By 1917 American economy was a war economy geared, in part through loans, to Allied needs.

The loan proposed for Finland need have no similar effect, whether it be used to buy food or arms. It is hard to conceive of Finland's war needs as basing a whole war industry whose collapse would mean panic in the United States. But it is against such a background of history—a background which in itself is painted in with some questionable interpretations—that fear of involvement in war through loans to Finland makes its foreboding gestures.

The Seeing Eye

Blessed is he that sees his brother's need and supplies it. On a downtown corner of Memphis, Tennessee, a blind man stood with a tin cup in his hand. A shabbily dressed man approached and whispered in the blind man's ear. The Associated Press reports the incident, and the blind man's observation: "He said he was hungry and wanted a dime. And people have been good enough to help me so I thought I'd help him." Evidently into one tin cup, along with well-meant coin of baser alloy, had fallen some token of the Golden Rule. And for one big moment, at least, the blind man was not a beggar; while he saw and responded to a brother's need he was lifted above beggary. His blessing will not be confined to one person, however, for blessings never are. Thousands of people reading of the Memphis incident will be blessed by a perception that the moment of the blind beggar's transformation was one in which he was helping another.

War Without a Front

When war between Germany on one side and France and Great Britain on the other was suggested, most people thought of the fearful holocausts of Verdun and the Somme, of the havoc airplanes and other modern implements of destruction can work and imagined an immediate unprecedented destruction of human life and property. What was not appreciated, as a rule, except by a few military experts, was the virtual impregnability of the short front, when this is held by an army with modern equipment and defense works.

The trench systems of the World War were hard enough to storm. But the trench of the World War has become the fortress of today. The direct frontal attack with large masses of infantry, difficult and thankless in 1914-1918, has become almost impossible now, when armies of relatively equal strength and training and equipment are engaged, and when the front, as in eastern France, is too short to permit maneuvering.

Such new offensive weapons as the tank and the long-range gun and the bombing airplane are more than outweighed by such defensive weapons as the machine-gun, the steel and concrete fort or pillbox, the anti-aircraft gun, combined with the action of the defensive side's aircraft. The French, after a few weeks of experimental nibbling at the outer works of the German Westwall, gave it up as a bad job. The Germans have shown no disposition to come to grips with France's Maginot Line. So combat activity is mainly confined to old-fashioned Indian warfare in the wooded and hilly "No Man's Land."

Will this situation continue indefinitely? It is premature for positive opinion. But it is at least possible that no decisive battle will take place along the front where the Germans on one side, the French and British on the other, have made the most elaborate preparations.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Thanks to Monitor Readers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A couple of weeks ago I wrote a letter to the editor of a Pennsylvania newspaper in which I posed the question, "Where must I look for simplicity, kindness and good humor?" The letter was given a prominent place in the paper and was on the same day made into an editorial by one of the staff reporters of the newspaper. The question I asked was not a complex one, for several days later I began receiving, in the mails, many copies of the Monitor from readers of the Pennsylvania paper and a week's subscription given me by one of your faithful readers. Your subscribers believe your paper to possess what I asked for in my letter. For one thing there is in your paper a good-humored simplicity together with dogmatic sincerity made interesting by expert editing and clear-headed thinkers. I do find, in a heaping measure, what I asked for. If you will be kind enough to give this space I should like it to thank the many ardent readers for giving me so much good reading. GEORGE H. FREITAG

Canton, Ohio

"Standards"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Was certainly grateful for your editorial on Standards, but particularly grateful for the letter in the same issue which inspired your editorial. We are movie fans and we have been overlooking all this drinking business just because it didn't bother us any. I now realize what a selfish attitude this was. I can see that with the co-operation of the millions of right-thinking people, movie producers very soon wouldn't dare make a picture which showed any drinking without very bad results and no women smoking unless they were undesirable characters. It is shameful and positively stupid that such excellent pictures as the "Thin Man" series should seem to think that Bill Powell has to be swigging away at a highball every other shot in the picture in order to be the smart and witty character which he is playing. Think what ideas this gives susceptible minds! I would like to see the Monitor run a list of pictures which contain unnecessary drinking so those of us who are interested could give them the go-by. BILL MCNUTT

Emporia, Kan.

American Aid to Finland

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Feeling that the primary concern of American students today should be to help keep America out of war, the members of the Harvard Student Union recently passed a resolution condemning the aggression of the Soviet Union, but at the same time pointed out the grave danger of governmental aid to Finland as a preliminary to American involvement in a European conflict.

The Nye Committee's investigation into forces that drew the United States into the first World War clearly showed the importance of loans and credits to belligerents as a factor leading to intervention. Yet only four months after the outbreak of the second World War the supporters of the Hook bill now before Congress are willing to ignore the lessons of 1917 and extend a credit loan of sixty million dollars to Finland.

Therefore we urge that all of us who are interested in keeping America at peace should unite in protest against this threat to our neutrality.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARVARD STUDENT UNION

Cambridge, Mass.

Long Overdue

North . . South . . East . . West

Fortifying the Jury

By Frank L. Perrin

When the people, as opposed to their rulers, gained the right, when accused, to be tried by a jury of their peers, an advance step in democratic government had been taken. And yet how lightly do we regard this privilege today! We accept it as a heritage, just as we accept the no less valuable safeguards established by the American Bill of Rights. Those things which we inherit, or which are automatically bequeathed to us by those who won them by sacrifice or conflict, we seem to accept carelessly and as a matter of course.

It is interesting, and important, that in New York State there is being undertaken, in the Legislature in Albany, a definite plan to remove from the code of practice and procedure in the trial courts the obstructions which have hindered or made ineffective the constitutional safeguards guaranteed to litigants in civil cases, as well as to the people and the accused in criminal cases.

The objective, of course, is to assure fair and honest trials and the return, in every instance, of a just and true verdict. There is no denying the fact, much as one may desire to encourage confidence in and respect for the courts, that right and justice too often miscarry. The fault, where fault exists, is not in many instances that of the trial judge or justice. The machinery of the courts has too greatly been overhauled and tampered with by designing meddlers who have succeeded, at least measurably, in making possible the escape of guilty persons accused of crimes and misdemeanors, and the discharge of debtors who have defrauded trusting creditors.

* * *

The conscientious and learned presiding judge, usually fully aware of the abuses connived at and imposed, may be powerless to prevent the impaneling of a biased or perjured jury panel, or the interposing of pleas and motions designed to defeat a fair presentation of convincing evidence. The little wheels set in motion in defiance of his disapproval, supply the generating and motivating impulse which carries an unworthy and unjust cause to an appellate court, insuring long delay and too often resulting in the defeat of justice.

The temptation is to blame the lawyers and the judges. But it may be that the evasion of jury service by honest and responsible men and women has made the resort to disastrous practices possible. In the cities, both large and small, there are available, when a special venire is ordered, professional jurors easily corrupted or ready to be influenced for a small price. Once accepted and in the jury box, the way of the lawyer for the defense is made comparatively easy. It would be impossible for the prosecutor, even if he should so desire, to obtain a verdict of conviction by the simple process available to the defense. Jurors willing to be bought or bribed are always in sympathy with those of their kind.

Practical steps are proposed in the plan outlined in New York to correct some, at least, of the existing weaknesses in the trial codes. In the first place, quite wisely, it is planned to revise and purge all lists of men and women available for or subject to jury service. From these lists it is proposed to eliminate the names of objectionable persons known to be active in or in sympathy with subversive alien organizations, as well as those of persons with criminal records.

* * *

That simple process will, of course, expose a larger percentage of desirable citizens to the demands of summoning officials. There is, in the plan, a direct challenge to those who have complained, reasonably but perhaps not always justly, because courts and juries have failed to do their duty. When in operation the proposed reform will insure, in advance of the trial day, an available panel of men and women whose first and greatest responsibility is to themselves, their homes, society, and the State.

A few years ago, when the movement became nation-wide to remove the legal inhibition upon jury service by women of voting age, the hope was expressed that these recruits in the public service would purify the jury box and automatically effect a needed reform. But it would seem that the influence of women in the courts has not been more potent or beneficial than in the polling booth. This observation is made with regret, but its soundness is generally conceded.

The way to reform is not defined as simply as many ambitious reformers profess to believe. Righteousness, in whatever cause, is fundamental.

The Masks and the Mummers

Mr. Jubbit had a nephew. He was definitely my superior. He could throw a ball wherever he wished it to go, while I could never, and cannot now, steer a throw for more than one yard in any predetermined direction. He knew all the rules of cricket, while I was intellectually inadequate to master the technique of any game more complicated than pie-ball. He ruthlessly upset my work-basket, spilling, into the current of the Yellow Beck, all the bright scraps of printed calico and the precious strips of silk I had been hoarding for dolls' clothes. That, too, was a mark of his superiority. After my first outburst of grief I accepted the viewpoint that such things were of no consequence, no consequence whatever, and were not to be compared with six caterpillars on a lettuce leaf, inside a matchbox.

It never occurred to me to retaliate by freeing the caterpillars, for then I should have risked a dreadful snubbing and possibly deprived myself forever of the privilege of being reminded what a duffer I was at cricket, or of being pushed headfirst through the tunnel of an abandoned quarry, to see what happened to me.

Richard was younger than I, but I never had the temerity to call it to his attention. That also would have jeopardized the special privileges already described. After all, they were privileges. Rachel never was permitted to precede him through a quarry hole. She always lost her hair-ribbon whenever she embarked on the least kind of an adventure; there was too much parental pother over that. And she showed every bump and scratch.

* * *

If I valued Richard's superiority in ordinary times I valued it much more on New Year's Eve, for I was horribly, and unforgivably, and inexcusably afraid of the mummers. Richard never was. He would even go up to them and shake hands with them, and pass them the refreshments prepared for them on the sideboard. He often guessed who they were. The hideous false faces struck terror to my heart, even though behind them I could detect the squeaky treble of Maggie Listet, or the basso profundo of Godfrey the chimney-sweep.

It was the second week of festivities that began on New Year's Eve. There was still enough Christmas cake and strong, yellow cheese, and beverages enough to welcome a regiment. There was still a bough of scarlet-berried holly over each picture-frame and a great bunch of mistletoe in the hall. New Year's Eve was the third occasion on which we could sit up late. On Christmas Eve we had remained up for the carol singers. On Boxing Day at evening we had attended the Sunday School cantata and the annual prize-giving, at which I received the only such award which ever came my way—for regular (enforced) attendance.

On New Year's Eve, if we had not been unusually troublesome, we sat up to see the mummers arrive. They had a horrible fascination for me. I could not go to bed without seeing them, yet they terrified me. But Richard never. As we crept upstairs afterwards, while the masked guests, in their fantastic costumes, laughed and talked and passed the cake downstairs, he would whisper, "That one with the bobby's helmet on was Bill the clogger," or, "That wasn't Mother Shipton, really, with the pointed hat. It was Gaffer Briggs from t' weaving shed."

* * *

I recalled it all, this New Year's Eve, and how Richard was never frightened by the masks of the mummers. My mail the day before had contained a letter from him, about Edith Alice. She is one year old, Edith Alice, and, judging by her photograph, which is all I have to go by, is the possessor of a pair of penetrating dark eyes, like Richard's; a rosebud of a mouth, a flawless complexion, and light, silky hair curling enchantingly back from her forehead. She is about as wide as she is long and is altogether a lovable, cuddlesome little piece of humanity.

Richard had written, "We have been so busy lately, trimming up the baby's Christmas tree. Edith Alice points her tiny finger at it and tells us, in her own way, what the ornaments are. . . . Things seem queer with the blackout, but, of course, people don't grumble. They just take it for granted that it has to be. We all have a gas-mask and we take them everywhere, slung over our shoulders. Edith Alice's mask is an orange-colored one. She is ever so good when we put it on her face, which we do at intervals, to get her used to it. It is a Mickey Mouse mask. They come in bright shades for the kiddies. She laughs away, thinking it is such fun to have it on. . . . I wish you could see her while she is a baby."

Since it is essential for Edith Alice to familiarize herself with a world as full of gas-masks as it is of teething rings and rattles, I am glad she has met Richard and that, for a time at least, she can hear his comforting equivalent of the references to Gaffer Briggs or Bill the clogger. Judging from the newspapers, whatever Mickey Mouse performance occurred in her vicinity on Christmas Eve was only for the showing off of infant talent, and not an answer to a warning blast. Details will be forthcoming, for my letter ends, "I will wait to tell you about the party after Christmas."

P. P. S.

The Wide Horizon

Peace in Asia: Can U. S. Help?

By A. L. Warnshuis

(From an article in the Christian Century)

We are horrified by what is being done in China, and we grieve because no effective restraint is placed upon the Japanese armies. While there is no difference of opinion among us concerning the suffering of the Chinese people, we are not in agreement as to what we as Christians and Americans should do about the situation. We are not at ease in doing nothing. What might we do? . . .

Perhaps the first consequence of imposing an embargo by the United States would be the declaration by Japan of war on China.

Up to now this has been an "undeclared war" largely because of our so-called neutrality law. When we impose an embargo, we remove the conditions that have restrained Japan from making this a declared war. That would mean the blockading of China's ports, shutting out all imports, and the application of martial law wherever Japan's armies can enforce it, thus probably excluding all other foreigners from the interior of China and also in all probability impelling the Japanese army to assume control of all the foreign settlements.

This would end whatever assistance Americans and other people are giving to the Chinese people in "occupied China."

An embargo involves penalizing certain sections of our industry and commerce which will pay the primary costs of our action. It is questionable whether it would really help China, and it means antagonizing Japan. So between imposing an embargo and declaring war there is little difference.

* * *

A third line of action is to turn our thoughts away from all forceful intervention, naval or economic. Japan needs to learn that her purposes in China are unjust and wholly impracticable. American intervention will not convince her of that.

A change of mind on the part of the leaders of Japan is what is needed. . . . The most important question in this situation to which Americans can give their best thought and effort is: How can we help Japan out of her present difficulties and in a way that will really have some effect upon her way of thinking?

I am persuaded that our only effective aid must come not by war, economic or otherwise, but by persuasion through the offer of creative, reconstructive co-operation.

Such co-operative proposals can be determined only by consultation. No individual can hope to succeed in stating them satisfactorily in advance, but some positive suggestions may be ventured.

* * *

What can we offer?

First, we can recognize that the Japanese have a place in the world, and we can extend to them the same immigration laws which govern all other people who desire to come to America. We may well begin with this, for in so doing we are righting a wrong that we committed.

Second, we can promptly offer to negotiate a new commercial treaty, based upon the reaffirmation of the principles of the Nine Power treaty, and modifying the terms of the treaty of 1911 as may be required by the circumstances that have developed in these last three decades.

Third, we can undertake to give Japan access on equitable terms to raw materials that may be in our control and we can assure her that so far as we are concerned she shall have the full right to fair competition in the markets of the world.

Fourth, we can offer financial assistance as may be desired in the period of reconstruction and readjustment of her economic system after this war. The gold that lies buried in the Kentucky mountains should be put to work.

Fifth, we can welcome proposals that would enable both Japan and America to reduce their expenditures on naval armaments.

Sixth, we might gladly promise to give favorable consideration to any other proposals that Japan may wish to make that would be of assistance to her. (If Japan declines to consider offers of this kind, then it might be time to consider the alternative of giving aid to China to continue her resistance.)

To China we can make similar offers of co-operative assistance as may be desired. We can greatly increase the funds given for the relief of the suffering people of China. We can offer to help in the reconstruction and reorganization that must follow this war.

* * *

The first essential condition to peace in east Asia is the establishment of a strong, independent China and a strong, independent Japan. Against a division of China, the Chinese people will continue to fight. Our controlling purpose should be to be as helpful as we can to both China and Japan.

An embargo is a negative measure, antagonizing Japan, and of doubtful assistance to China. Our American people must learn that they are called upon to give aid, constructively, strongly, wisely, generously, for the welfare of the peoples of east Asia.

Without sacrifice on our part, we can have no real share in the building of a better order there or anywhere. What can we give as our part in the making of peace?

With that question, the Christians of America may well concern themselves. "Not by might nor by power but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

Mirror of World Opinion

Debts and Reparations

It was reparations which brought on the French occupation of the Ruhr, precipitated German inflation, gave Adolf Hitler and his Nazis their first real step to power and sapped the foundations of the Weimar Republic. It was debts and reparations which divided the Allies, weakened their hold on the development of the post-war world and helped isolate the United States. . . . Without debts and reparations the Weimar Republic might have lived, the Locarno conciliation might have conciliated, the disaster of 1929 might have been checked in time, Hitler might have remained an inconsequential Bavarian editor and spellbinder, and the post-war world might not again have dissolved in war.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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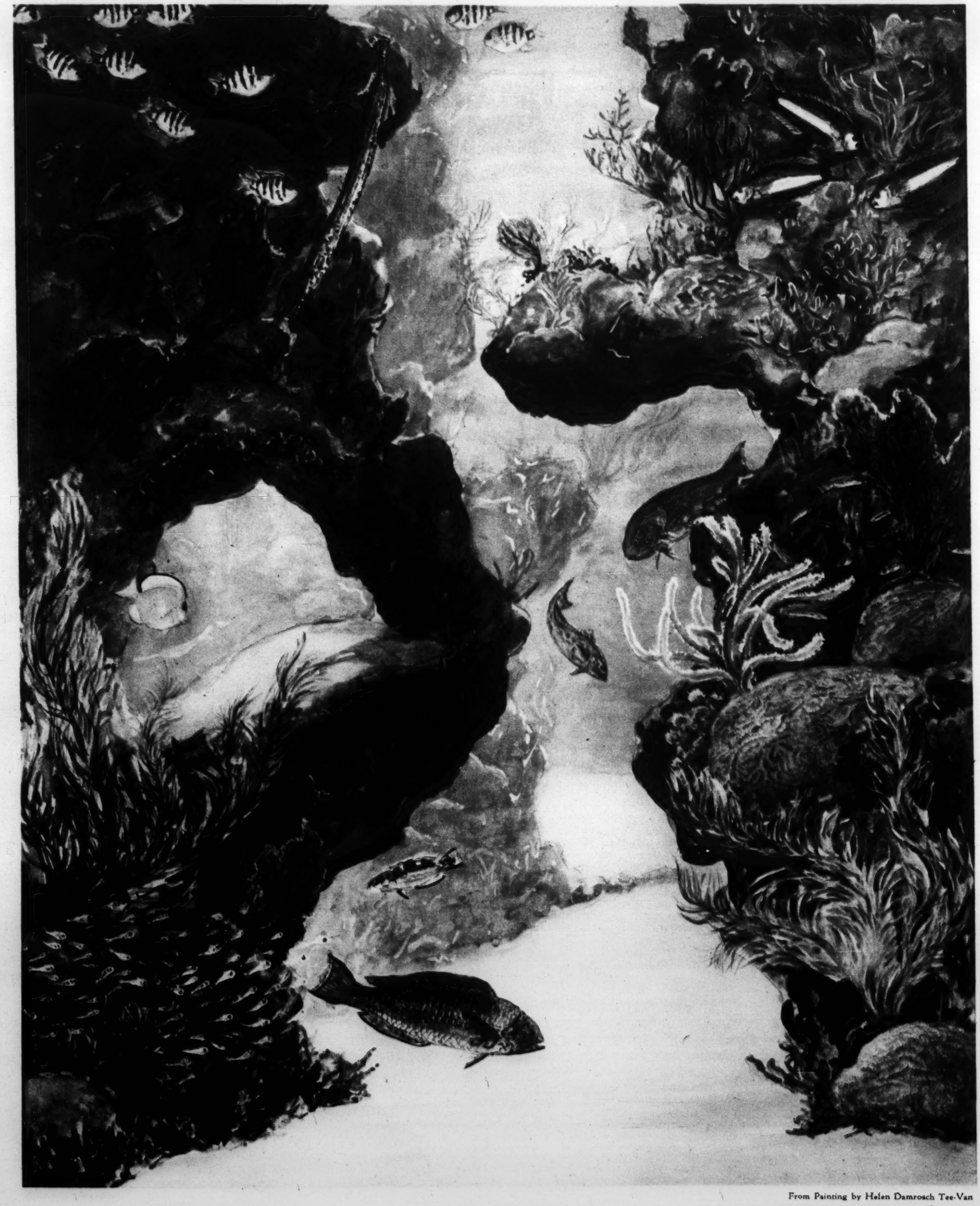
BOSTON, JANUARY 20, 1940



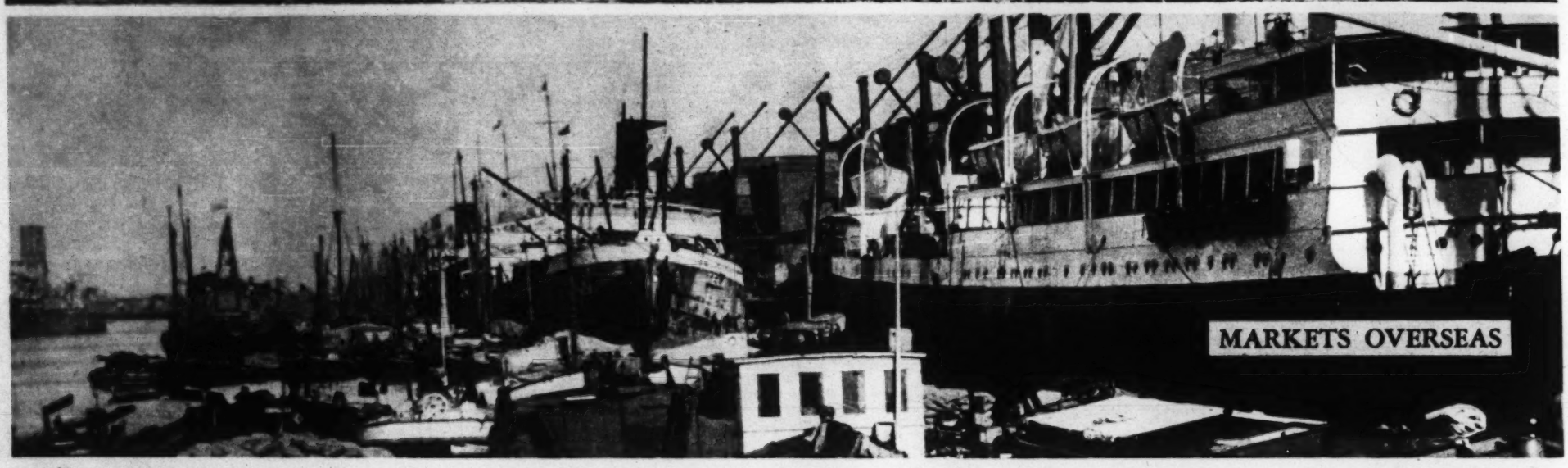
From Painting by Helen Damrosch Tee-Van

UNDERSEAS, BERMUDA

HOW SHALL AMERICA TRADE? *Discussed by Henry F. Grady and Fred Brenckman* . Page Two

How Shall America Trade?

Reasons For and Against Renewing United States Export-Import Pacts in June



International News Photo

Yes—They Help Regain Lost Markets

By Henry F. Grady

United States Assistant Secretary of State

THE TRADE-AGREEMENTS program was designed to aid farmers and other producers throughout the United States who had been severely injured by loss of foreign markets for their products. Between the relatively prosperous years of 1929 and 1932, when the depression reached its low point, American farmers lost a market in foreign countries for more than $1,000,000,000 worth of products, to say nothing of their greater loss in the domestic market. In large measure the loss of this foreign market may be attributed to the erection of impassable trade barriers. The loss of more than a $1,000,000,000 market abroad represented about one fifth of the total loss in farm income between these years.

Many branches of United States agriculture have had a larger stake in foreign markets than agriculture and industry in general have had. For example, from 50 to 60 per cent of our cotton, about 20 per cent of our wheat, and from 30 to 40 per cent of certain types of tobacco were formerly shipped abroad. Thus agriculture lost much, and consequently has much to gain, through a program which has reopened, and will continue to reopen markets for its products.

It has been estimated that from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres of land are kept under production by virtue of export markets for agricultural products. The loss of markets for farm products during the depression made agriculture a poor customer for industry and, in turn, industry became a poor customer for agriculture. Our experience during the crisis of 1932-33 made us realize concretely the basic importance of foreign trade in America's economy and led to the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act in 1934.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR AGRICULTURE?

In 1938 the value of agricultural exports had increased by about 25 per cent, as compared with 1932, or from $662,000,000 to $828,000,000. The agricultural exports valued at $828,000,000 for 1938 were the largest since 1930. No claim is made that all the increase in agricultural exports since the inception of the trade-agreements program has resulted from concessions obtained in trade agreements. It is significant, however, that concessions on a wide range of agricultural products have been obtained in every agreement and that there have been large gains in our exports of such products.

In the trade agreements with 20 countries, the United States has obtained concessions, including bindings of existing treatment, for nearly half of our total exports of farm products to all countries. These concessions cover nearly three fourths of the exports of farm products to the trade-agreement countries themselves. World markets have been preserved and new markets have been opened up for nearly every surplus-producing branch of agriculture. There has been a gain of nearly 50 per cent in agricultural exports to agreement countries from 1935 to 1938, while farm exports to nonagreement countries over the same period actually declined slightly.

The essential point is that, when excessive trade barriers are lowered or removed, American farmers are able to sell more of their surplus production abroad and to obtain better prices for their prod-

(Continued on page 15)

No—They Cost the Farmers Too Much

By Fred Brenckman

Washington Representative, The National Grange

NOTWITHSTANDING the chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the world, disrupting the normal flow of commerce, unsettling currency values and disjointing trade regulations, the State Department continues to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with nations whose major exports represent products of which this country already has a surplus. The proposed trade treaties with the Argentine, Uruguay, and Chile are examples in point. All three of these countries are located in the temperate zone; their chief products are agricultural, and they have surplusses of the same commodities that fall into the surplus class in the United States.

The Argentine wants to send corn to the United States and resents quarantine laws that prevent beef from being imported. Although the Argentine negotiations have been abandoned, and the concessions here spoken of are now not immediately in prospect, they may be taken as examples of what the administration may do, and very likely will do, after this session of Congress ends if the Trade Agreements Act is renewed and extended beyond June 12.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES

The Argentine Government has for years curbed American imports by discriminatory decrees which have placed the United States at a disadvantage. Under the Roca-Runciman Agreement, Great Britain and all other countries enjoying favored-nation status have a tariff differential which gives them an advantage of from 20 to 25 per cent over all imports coming from the United States.

In addition, the Argentine Government has placed by far the major proportion of American imports on the luxury list and requires a license for all imports. Placing American imports on the luxury list means that the citizens of the Argentine importing American products must pay up to 30 per cent more for dollar exchange than they do for British exchange.

It is perfectly clear that there is no sound economic reason for reducing tariffs on products coming into the United States from the Argentine. There is a diplomatic or a political reason. Argentina has been traditionally unfriendly to the attitude of the United States that it is the guardian of the Western Hemisphere and its free institutions of government under the Monroe Doctrine. Argentina is the richest country in South America, with the most stable economic foundations. In order to maintain the policy which makes the United States a guardian of the two Americas, we need the support and the friendship of the Argentine.

From the manner in which the State Department has been rushing the ratification of the pending reciprocal trade agreement, it looks as if we were going to buy that friendship at the cost of the American farmer. Under the terms of the proposed agreement, the United States would have made tariff concessions to the Argentine on corn, meat, hides, wool, casein, cheese, turkeys, flaxseed, tallow, oleo oil, oleo stearin, grapes, pears, asparagus, and other commodities. With the exception of hides, wool, and flaxseed, we already have a surplus of all these commodities.

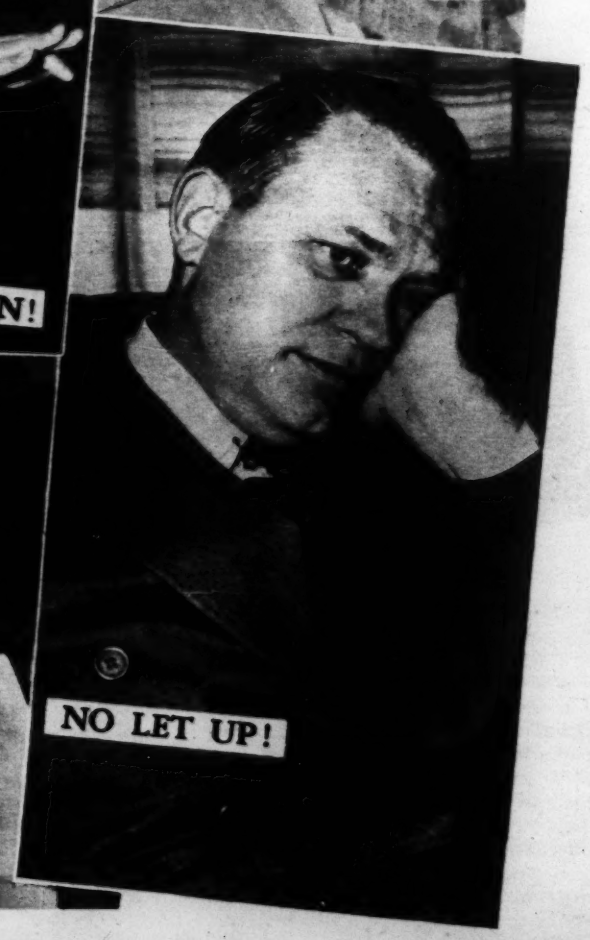
Under the Argentine agreement, it inevitably follows that the American farmer would in increasing extent lose the do-

(Continued on page 14)

The Uses of Inquiry

Martin Dies' Committee on Un-American Activities Strikes Diverse Responsive Notes From the People

By Edward B. Talty



ON THE MORNING of Aug. 12, 1938, Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, banged his gavel in the huge caucus room in the Old House Office Building in Washington. Amid the popping of photographers' flashlight bulbs a diminutive ex-reporter of a Midwest newspaper, bearing a startling resemblance to Adolf Hitler and attired in a storm trooper's uniform, seated himself at the witness table.

That marked the beginning of a congressional investigation which has garnered a record number of fat, black headlines. It also had its lengthy title shortened in the public mind to the "Dies Committee." This was not only because the four-letter surname of the tall, bulky Congressman from Orange, Texas, fitted nicely into headline requirements. From its inception it was, as far as the general public was concerned, the Dies Committee in a possessive sense.

As a result, Mr. Dies leaped from comparative obscurity to national prominence as the personification of the work of the committee—a crusader against subversive forces in the United States. More than 25,000 men and women sat in Hollywood Bowl last May to hear him make the principal address in the first of a series of "Stand By America" rallies. Almost as large a crowd attended a similar meeting at San Francisco a few days later. A recent demonstration of the Texan's drawing power was at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 29, when 12,000 cheered his appearance on a flag-bedecked rostrum at the scene of many meetings of the Communist Party and of the German-American Bund and whooped an enthusiastic assent to his proposal that they adopt a resolution demanding the continuation of his investigation.

His personal mail runs to hundreds of letters a day from all over the United States, and important events, such as neutrality bill debate, send it up to the thousands. His square, heavy-set face, thrust forward in his familiar inquisitorial pose, has looked out from newspaper pages and newsreel screens from coast to coast. His propensity for small, black bow ties is equally well known.

This newly acquired national acclaim is the realization of an ambition Mr. Dies has manifested since he entered Congress in 1931 at 30. From the first he made no secret of the fact that he was looking for a safe political horse on which to ride to headlines and glory.

For his first mount he selected a tandem composed of "Do something for silver" and farm relief. He sponsored a scheme to finance agricultural exports with silver and worked on it heartily, if ineffectively, until 1935. Then he started an anti-alien crusade, another steed that could be ridden with safety in the South. He succeeded in obtaining House approval of a bill strengthening the immigration and deportation laws, only to have it killed in the Senate through the efforts of North Carolina's ebullient Bob Reynolds, who considered it insufficiently rigid.

The young Texas Congressman had little time to brood over this defeat, however, because in the closing days of the same session in which his bill was killed the House adopted his resolution creating a committee to investigate subversive activities. The favorable vote for this probe came with the memories of the ineffectual Fish and McCormack-Dickstein committees still green. General indifference, resentment against the widely publicized activities of the German-American Bund, and the desire of conservative Congressmen to have a sounding board with which to neutralize the effect of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, were the main reasons for the resolution's approval.

The committee was launched on a rising tide of distrust of foreign ideologies that made democracy fashionable again. Widespread public support was caught and held by the Dies Committee despite its use of unsupported evidence, unreliable witnesses, and even the revelation that a committee investigator was a professional anti-Semite and propagandist. Mr. Dies admitted that mistakes had been made.

Public support stayed with the Dies Committee because in a larger sense its program represented an expression of the ideas of a large bloc of American voters. This segment of the electorate is fully as large as any of the groups that have been influenced by the Longs, Coughlins, Townsends, and other leaders born of a decade of violent economic readjustment —and possibly more potent.

A study of the crowds who listen to Mr. Dies' addresses and who write to him reveals that the greatest part of them are from that vast economic and social group ranging from white-collar workers to small-scale businessmen and industrialists described loosely as the American middle class, who believe that the existing scheme of things holds their best future.

A great number of them retain admiration for both the New Deal and for the investigation which President Roosevelt has described as "a sordid procedure" and "un-American." A far greater number have an equal distrust of both "big business" and the government at Washington.

Today there is no doubt that Mr. Dies is endeavoring to establish himself as the leader of this group. He has never been coy in acknowledging that he is personally ambitious. He was in Congress only a short time when he said he intended to try for the Senate seat of the venerable Morris Sheppard in 1936. His friends' arguments and a lack of funds caused him to change his mind. There were undenied rumors that he contemplated an attempt against Senator Tom Connally in the 1940 primaries.

However, in recent months there have been persistent reports that he has abandoned this idea in favor of a more distant but immeasurably greater objective of building himself into a Presidential candidate in 1944. Congressman Dies refuses to comment on this possibility, while directing all his efforts toward setting up his crusade as the fundamental issue before the American people, transcending in importance all other problems.

He divides American thought into two schools, "Americanism" and "Marxism." In the latter group he places not only Fascists and Communists, but all those who oppose the tenets of "Americanism." Manifestations of Marxism, he says, are:

"Attacks upon our economic system; advocacy of the Marxian principle that the government has the duty to support the people; subtle proposals to regiment agriculture, labor and industry under a system of planned economy; the abolition of private property and the public ownership of basic industries; and, finally, dictatorship."

In his speeches Congressman Dies has voiced opposition to these things, denunciation of racial and religious bigotry, assurances for the conservative wing of organized labor, and declaration of such progressive principles as "We must be socially minded without becoming socialistic." Thus he has outlined a somewhat loose program which has an undeniable appeal to a vast number of Americans of widely divergent individual views.

Mr. Dies has made determined efforts to bring about some form of organization of these people and to place himself as an individual before the nation's eye. He has made two separate attempts to establish national organizations, one titled "The League for Peace and Americanism," but both fell through. More successful are the "Stand by America" rallies. Mr. Dies is vague about exactly who initiates these mass meetings; but it is known that the moving spirit behind the Madison Square Garden affair was Merwyn K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, an organization of anti-New Deal businessmen. Congressman Dies insists that all such meetings have the local endorsement of such groups as the American Legion and the D. A. R.

Mr. Dies can guffaw with reporters of the woes that beset the life of the acknowledged head of the House Demagogues Club. And yet his professions of belief in the righteousness of his investigation sometimes verge on the mystical.

Away from the committee he is a practical politician of the New South. In common with his colleagues from industrialized areas he has found it desirable to keep one foot as long as possible in the camp of organized labor. He was one of the members of the Rules Committee who waged a long, bitter fight to prevent the Wage-Hour Bill from reaching the House. Yet after the battle was lost, he calmly voted for the measure.

He is a close confidant of Vice-Presi-

(Continued on page 14)

Adventures in Conchology

Museums List More Than 100,000 Species of Shell Life, but There Is No Thrill Quite Like Finding a Choice Specimen Washed Up on the Sands

By Albert Field Gilmore

WHEN THE POET wrote of the secrets of the sea, he was doubtless thinking only of the beautiful jewels hidden away at the bottom of the sea:

> Full many a gem of purest ray serene
> The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.

With equal propriety, however, he might have had in thought the almost countless varieties of creatures domiciled in houses of their own building, about whose life history next to nothing is known. In fact, the only knowledge of their existence derives from their discarded shells cast upon the shore, lifeless, and often bearing evidence of the ceaseless grinding of the restless waves. Yet this house was once occupied by a living, pulsating creature, struggling, like all forms of animal life, for its very existence. It is the same situation of survival of the fittest, so familiar to the frequenter of the woods and countryside.

One who has not become shell-minded would scarcely believe that there are of known varieties of land, fresh water, and marine shells more than a hundred thousand species; that they range all the way in size from microscopic specimens to the huge clams weighing 500 pounds; that they offer a variety of form and color that is unsurpassed in any branch of biological life; that not only do these creatures inhabit the vast ocean bed, but in lakes, rivers, and ponds are thousands of specimens, only less interesting than the marine species; that the air-breathing shell denizens in great variety live on the land, in trees, bushes, on the ground, in your garden—in short, under a great variety of conditions; that a black woman of the African bush may make her breakfast of a huge snail picked from some tropical bush with the same gusto that characterizes the gourmet of the temperate zone, as he attacks his dozen oysters, Lynnhaven Bay's, perhaps, served on the half-shell. One difference is, however, that the black woman roasts her snail in a palm leaf, while her civilized neighbor devours his bivalves uncooked.

* * *

A brief survey of the varieties found in any locality, whether on the seashore or inland, will open the eyes with wonder at the extent of this form of life, which probably for the great majority of humanity is quite unknown; or, if known at all, only in the most casual way. Conchologists have found on the east coast of America, from Greenland to Key West, more than 2,600 species of marine shells. They are classified as marine gastropods, that is, shells of one piece (univalves), and marine bivalves, shells of two pieces, oysters, clams, et cetera. There are in addition a considerable number of mollusca which do not belong to either class.

Of the fresh-water varieties, more than 2,500 species inhabit the lakes, ponds, and streams of the United States. Of the land varieties, air-breathers, there are some 1,300 known species—conclusive evidence that whether one knows it or not, either a dweller on the seashore or a denizen of the interior, he has at hand a sufficient number of shell-dwellers to furnish an interesting study in a form of biology that is unsurpassed in its possibilities of enjoyment.

Conchology furnishes definite evidence of the lavish abundance of interesting creatures which Dame Nature provides in her limitless laboratory. Even casual contemplation of this endless variety of life-expression leads to the inevitable conclusion that behind it all is Life, infinite in presence and power. The great First Cause creates all, and that all is being constantly uncovered by those delving into its unfathomed recesses.

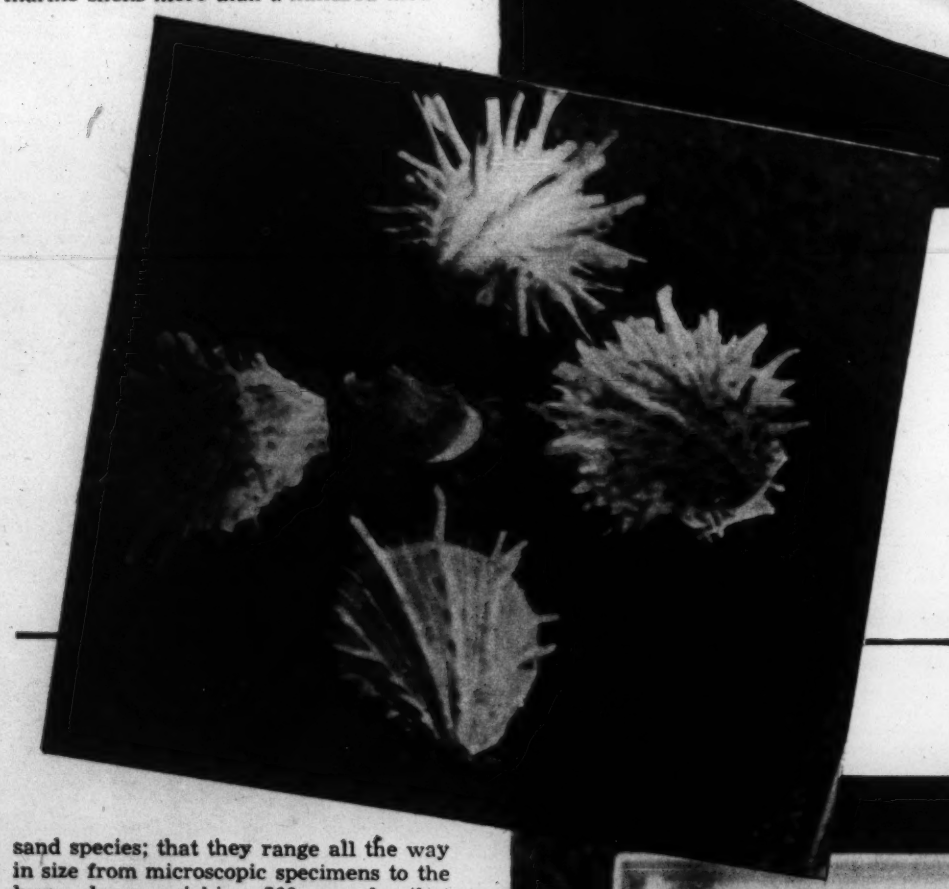
Shell collecting is as old as civilization. But it was not until the eighteenth century that the subject was studied with a view to classification of the mollusks and to their proper relation. Shell collecting as a hobby reached its zenith at the middle of the last century, when persons of wealth and enterprise expended vast sums in collecting shells, both because of the extraordinary forms and fascinating colors of many varieties. Many of these collections have now been given to museums, with the result that what was formerly privately owned is now made available to the public. It is said that the collection now housed in the American Museum of Natural History of New York City has more than 70,000 varieties of land and water shells.

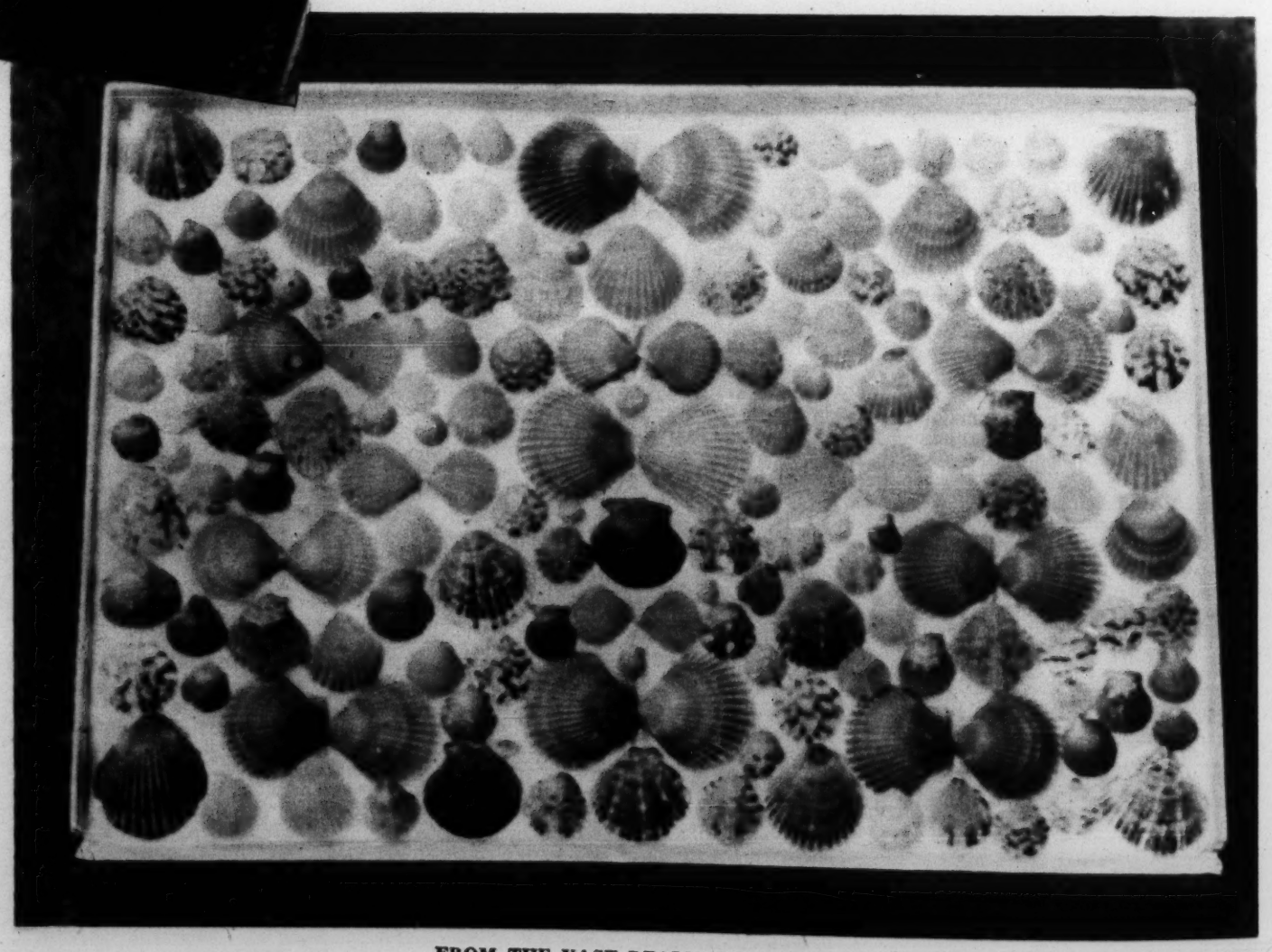
* * *

Forms of shells in inexhaustible variety make a study only less appealing than contemplation of their beautiful colors. Nearly every tint that the artist knows is found among the shells of land and sea. Forms are often fantastic. One quite wonders why the spiny oyster (spondylus), found in deep water, puts out the long, slender spines that make it so attractive. Is it for protection against its natural enemies? For we must know that the ceaseless struggle for existence goes on between these creatures even in the depths of ocean's fastnesses. One would like to know why Venus's comb develops the slender spines like the comb in milady's boudoir; why the beautiful lion's paw (pecten) develops the knobs that give it so rugged an appearance; just why the Chinese alphabet arranges its markings in such orderly rows.

However much one may enjoy the examination of the great collection of shells in the museums, however much one may enthuse over his own private collection, such enjoyment is far less than the delight of searching some windy shore at daybreak for rare specimens rolled in by the restless waves during the night. Although the beachcomber may have preceded you, his commercial eye may have missed the choice specimen which is hidden just under the rick of shells which marks the farthest reach of the tide. It is a fascinating experience, accompanied by all the zest of discovery.

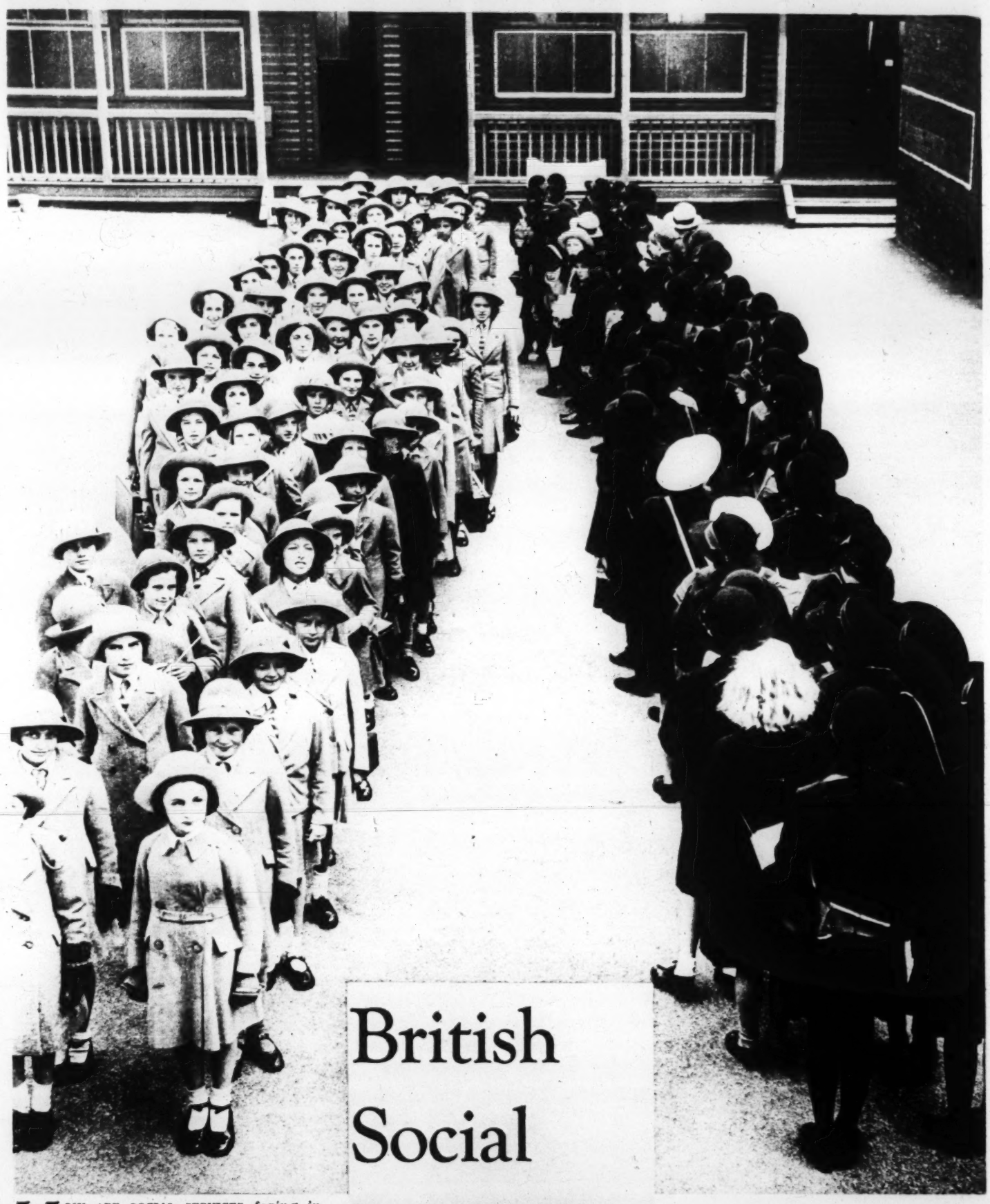
Shell gathering is a hobby in which one may find much of enjoyment as well as instruction in the ways of nature, at once both mysterious and complex.





FROM THE VAST REALM OF SHELLS

The Yellow Helmet (Top) Comes From the Island of Mauritius. Spiny Oysters (Center) From Tarpon Springs, Florida. Pectens or Scallops (Above) From Sanibel Island, Florida, Where 400 Shell Varieties Have Been Found



Fox

THE CHANGING OF THE GIRLS
The Arnold High School at Blackpool Is on Special Duty Now, Accommodating Local Pupils Forenoons and Manchester Central High Girls Afternoons. They Are Billeted Near By

British Social Services Carry On

By Peter Lyne

HOW ARE SOCIAL SERVICES faring in Britain under war conditions? While there can be no denying the many serious repercussions of war, there are no signs of retreat or discouragement on the social service front as a whole.

On the contrary an impression gained from contact with social service workers and from listening to debates on social matters in Parliament is that those in charge of Britain's education, housing, health, recreation, culture and general living conditions have probably never been more alive to their responsibilities than in the present wartime.

On all sides there is recognition that maintaining of the social services is vital for the morale of the home front. The evacuation scheme has opened more eyes to the deplorable conditions under which a large number of people still live than perhaps any other event could have done.

There is a widespread resolve that the standard of citizenship must be maintained or bettered so that the nation will be equipped to play its part in building a new order when peace comes.

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Admittedly the education situation has been one of the worst social aspects of the early months of the war. Evacuation of schools from cities to so-called safe areas has caused unprecedented problems. Schools in the evacuated areas were closed.

As evacuation was voluntary and was left to the discretion of parents, a number of children remained behind and had no schools to attend. Some of the evacuated ones returned home to swell this number, for whom an occasional visit from a school-teacher was quite insufficient to keep them beneficially occupied or even out of mischief. It was estimated at the end of October that half the children of Manchester, three-quarters in Birmingham and five-sixths in Sheffield had for two months been without any proper educational system.

Reopening of as many schools as possible in evacuated areas in the New Year is expected to ease the dislocation of education to some extent, but there are many critics of the whole evacuation scheme who contend that the effects of evacuation may prove more harmful than the causes for which it was undertaken. There are thus heavy entries on the debit side of the education account.

But there are also important entries on the credit side. Marked benefits to health are reported among those children who have been moved from overcrowded city housing conditions to rural districts, and who have exchanged the inevitable fish and chips and other labor-saving meals of the towns for good varied fare of country homes.

Earl de la Warr told the House of Lords the story of a little girl evacuee, aged eight, who, when asked by an inspector how she was getting on, replied, "I'm staying here till I marry."

Education has been greatly broadened by contact with country life and by new experiences. Many school-teachers have been forced to improvise and have shown remarkable initiative and skill. History lessons are being held in the realistic environment of old castles. Some of the great ancestral homes of the land are serving a new purpose as schools. There is more dancing, singing, and play acting; and fuller use is made of school radio programs. Many had their first contact with agriculture when they helped to bring in the harvest. This experience has probably taught them more than hours in class-rooms would have done, of the significance and problems of agriculture. Other children, moved from squalid homes to well-to-do and well-ordered families, have had a new conception of life opened up for them which is likely to have far-reaching results.

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In the adult field, education is being organized on an even wider scale than in peace time. To counter boredom and brooding which are recognized as among the worst enemies on the home front, activities of evening classes, women's institutes, the Y. M. C. A., and the many clubs and societies concerned with leisure time and jobless occupations are being redoubled.

Dislocation of trade at the beginning of the war started jobless figures on an upward curve again just at a time when a further big improvement was in sight. But after the initial upheaval has settled down it is expected that the number of jobless will again fall. At all events unemployment problems have largely shifted from the distressed areas to the luxury trade districts, of which London is the chief.

Such localities as South Wales, Tyneside, Clydeside and other heavy-industry centers are busier than they have been for years and to this extent the social problems have been eased in places where unemployment has been of longest standing and most difficult to deal with.

New problems are arising from the increased number of out-of-work shop assistants and white-collar workers. It is hoped that this condition will prove temporary and that the majority will soon be absorbed in the vast war effort. While wage increases are generally helping workers to keep in line with the rising costs of living, old age pensioners with their fixed 10 shillings a week are severe sufferers. Their case is being pressed insistently in the Commons, and the Government is now reviewing the whole question of pensions. This is but one indication that liberal forces are not allowing concentration on war to still their efforts for social betterment.

A notable social development since the outbreak of war has been the setting up of more than 600 Citizens' Advice Bureaux to help bewildered people confronted with endless new regulations and circumstances. These bureaux are available to deal with every social problem from destitution to ration cards. In each of the 12 defense areas of Britain expert social workers are acting as liaison officers between Government regional officers and voluntary services. One of their tasks has been encouraging social work among evacuated mothers and children.

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War has resulted in a co-ordination of all voluntary social organizations. Central control of Juvenile Welfare work has been taken over by a special branch of the Ministry of Education. Welfare in wartime of those of the impressionable ages between 14 and 18 is recognized by the Government, local authorities, and voluntary societies as of the utmost importance.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning its war effort on the same big scale as in the World War, when it ran about 1,000 centers at home, some 900 in France, and even 53 in Mesopotamia. The National Association of Boys Clubs is fighting to maintain its widespread services in face of lost leaders, commandeered accommodation, and financial difficulties.

The Women's Institute movement, Girls' Friendly Societies, and other similar organizations are redoubling their efforts to deal with the problems of evacuated mothers and of women and girls who lost their jobs at the beginning of the war. In the first month of hostilities unemployment in this class rose by 175,000 compared with the previous month.

How are slum clearance and town planning being affected? While many schemes which would have been carried out in the near future have had to be postponed on war's account, Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Health, told a deputation from the building industry recently that building programs for which the Government is responsible for the next six months do not fall far short of the industry's normal productive capacity.

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In the early stages of the war local authorities have been overburdened with urgent air raid precaution work. This has also led to difficulties in obtaining building materials for other purposes. Mr. Elliott told the builders, however, that as the initial wartime demands subsided, he would consider authorizing new building which could be shown to be in the national interest.

The appearance of housing among the social services was an indirect result of the 1914-18 period. Building came practically to a standstill then. A threatened rise in house rents was stopped by the Rent Restriction Act, and since after the universal rise in prices it no longer paid private enterprise to build houses to let at the old rents, the Government had to deal with a serious housing shortage by means of subsidies.

Slum clearance and rehousing have been making steady progress, and if a lean period now lies directly ahead, those most concerned with the living conditions of the people console themselves with the prospect of a new wave of enthusiasm for progress when peace comes. They find encouragement in the outcry heard all over the country against the squalor in which some people still live, and which was shown up in unprecedented manner by the evacuation scheme.

They Are Good at Two Jobs

By Sarah Shields

Wide World

THEIR WRITING METHODS ARE AS VARIED AS THEIR HATS

Pearl Buck (Above) Won the 1938 Nobel Prize in Literature. Sylvia Thompson (Kneeling), English Novelist. Kathleen Norris in Her Workshop, and in the Garden, Serving Charles Norris, Her Husband, a Helping From a Salad Bowl

YOU UNDOUBTEDLY know her—but not too well. She probably lives just around the corner from you, because she's one of the million and more imaginative housewives who manage to write stories and novels and poems in between keeping the house tidy, raising the children, and cooking John's steak just right.

You don't know her well because she can't go to every bridge party and tea and club meeting. She has to budget her activities or she'd belong to the more numerous millions of housewives who talk about wanting to write but never do it. And this communing with her typewriter or pencil makes neighbors explain her absence and attendant peculiarities by saying with a smile, "She writes!"

For centuries, writing had been a masculine profession and was regarded by the rest of the family with awe and respectful quiet. Then Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Louisa May Alcott pioneered into the manly field. Since then women have done pretty well for themselves. They have taken the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize, as well as finding places in the rarefied group of writers who make $100,000 a year and up—Mary Roberts Rinehart, Kathleen Norris, Faith Baldwin, Fannie Hurst, Alice Duer Miller, and Edna Ferber.

It's hard enough to write a coherent letter when you must leave your desk to start the potatoes and later the spinach, when little Johnny runs in crying while you are writing a love story and when somebody on the telephone wants you to buy a ticket. But a novel! Sylvia Thompson, attractive English writer, was asked, "Which is harder—for a woman to be a novelist, or a novelist to be a woman?" She was a splendid person to question, because she has written nine novels, including "The Hounds of Spring" and "Recapture the Moon"; she manages a lovely Warwickshire home for her artist-husband, Peter Luling, and she has two daughters. Miss Thompson replied that it's difficult for a woman to be a novelist because of the great emotional let-down when she finishes a piece of work and because she has so many domestic interruptions; and it's difficult for a novelist to be a woman because choosing clothes and getting well groomed takes so many hours from her work.

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Women are just as individual in their methods of writing as in their choice of hats. Some go at this writing business laboriously, grinding out every word slowly, while others can write wherever they happen to be. Kathleen Norris has been known to write scenes of a romance while waiting for a train in a railway station with her typewriter propped up on a suitcase. Phyllis Bottome can write anywhere, any time. Emilie Loring, whose nineteenth novel will soon appear, does her work from 9 to 2 every day at the Boston Athenaeum. At her elbow are a stack of pencils and, should she be stuck momentarily for an idea, she finds that the motion of sharpening a pencil also sharpens her thoughts.

One of the most frequent excuses from the talk-a-lot, write-a-little group is that they can't seem to write while the children are small. Yet look at Pearl Buck. She won the Pulitzer Prize for "The Good Earth" and the Nobel Prize for the total body of her work. She has a child of her own and, in addition, has adopted other children. Two of her adopted children are a year old. When they were younger, she got up at 6 every morning to give them their bottles. She has no regular nurse, as she wanted the pleasure of caring for them herself. After breakfast, she gives the boys their baths, writes awhile, and has a long walk. There at her lovely old Pennsylvania farmhouse, her study is a fascinating little house of gray stone which used to be the farm kitchen. Every week, Mrs. Buck takes all the children to her New York apartment. Her only maid is a girl from a neighboring farm in Pennsylvania.

One reason for Mrs. Buck's skill in writing is her constant interest in people, from the lowest to the greatest. She cannot be happy without writing novels, whether they are read or not. Characters are always filling her mind. This one and that one will demand, "Look at me! I've been waiting through the past two novels. Can't you use me yet?" But she waits and even the concluding words are clear in her mind before she begins writing.

Helen Topping Miller says that writing is as much a job with her as the typist's work is a job. She began more than 20 years ago to write short stories and novels. When her baby would fret, she'd held him on one knee and her writing paper on the other. Two of her popular novels were "Blue Marigolds" and "Next to My Heart."

In Dallas, Texas, she runs her house by ear, as it were, with the help of a middle-aged colored man named Ben. She tidies her room and bath, waters her plants, counts the laundry, does the ordering. Ben does the rest. She works usually from 9:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon, with no time out for luncheon. Under pressure, when a time limit has to be met, she sometimes works all night. She works every day in the year, except during April, when she goes to Florida. She does not play bridge or golf and belongs only to the Woman's Club in Dallas. She reads two books a week and every serial in the women's magazines, as a matter of necessity. She seldom goes to parties, preferring a few quiet friends rather than a large social group. On Sundays she answers her mail, usually writing 50 to 100 letters.

For all writers it takes courage and belief in oneself to overlook the impersonal and familiar printed slip tucked into returned manuscripts which amounts to "No" by saying, "Thank you for submitting this manuscript, but it does not suit our requirements." But if you're any kind of a writer you'll go back to work. You might salt the baby's cereal with your tears while you feed him but you'll try to find out why your latest story had the instincts of a homing pigeon.

There is Katharine Brush, who wrote "Young Man of Manhattan." Her early struggles lasted two years before she began selling. Rejection slips? She gets them to this day, like other well-known writers. She keeps office hours though, just as Margaret Lee Runbeck and Edna Ferber do. Miss Brush works six hours a day, seven days a week. She rests two days after writing a short story and two months after a novel. She works best on ocean liners and second best in Pullman drawing rooms. She replenishes her store of fiction types and ideas by accepting occasional newspaper assignments. Whenever she gets stuck for plots she travels.

* * *

Priscilla Hovey Wright, of Braintree, Mass., calls writing the happiest of professions for a woman, because she doesn't have to stop her career if she marries. Her office can be whatever corner of the house she chooses for it and, from it, she can easily put her finger right into the center of the family pie. Before her marriage, Mrs. Wright worked as a reporter on the Brockton Enterprise. That trained her to concentrate amid confusion. After it, the noises of the ordinary household, even with her two children playing games in the next room, seem minor notes.

Her new book is a delightful and articulate presentation of the matron who drives her husband to the train, her children to school, herself to market, club members to their homes on unpaved streets, and relatives in pursuit of their various whims.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, who abandoned a ten-year career in journalism to take up fiction, has pursued her new profession so ably that she won the Pulitzer Prize award of $1,000 for her best-selling novel, "The Yearling." She lives alone in a rambling farmhouse in Hawthorne, Fla. She keeps herself at the typewriter from eight to twelve hours a day, even though the day's output may be only a single line. Her one vanity is cooking.

These successful women writers have the problem of adjusting their hours of work to their private lives, just as you and little Mrs. Crow next door are excellent housekeepers with different schedules for cleaning and different recipes for pie crust.

Faith Baldwin wanted to be a nurse at one time, then a missionary, and a dancer later on. Sitting right at her desk, she has lived their lives vicariously by writing about them and imagining herself as the heroine. Many another woman can do likewise. She can live the most exciting of lives by devoting herself to the loneliest of professions. She can become the housewife just around the corner whom her neighbors know—but not too well.

LANDING THE MAIL Courtesy of the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration

Mural by Reginald Marsh for the Post Office Department Building in Washington

Everybody's Art Gallery

By Mary Hornaday

Those Who Pay Become Natural Critics

HAVE YOU A MURAL in your post office? Yes? Then it is likely that the whole town is talking about it. Many Americans have developed decided opinions about art in the last five years, since the New Deal started hiring artists to decorate new Federal buildings. Not all of these opinions are flattering to those responsible either for painting or accepting the murals.

Even President Roosevelt recently entered the mural debate. He wrote to Edward Bruce, chief of the Federal Works Agency, "Dear Ned: I am convinced that it is a sustaining and developing force for our artists and an educational and esthetic contribution to our people."

The President was concerned about the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., post office, near his Hyde Park home, and wrote to Mr. Bruce about that: "The perspective of the two steamboats makes them a little too long. The wind in the sails on the four sail boats is coming from four different points of the compass."

The Poughkeepsie artist, it was explained to the President, was chosen in a competition on the basis of technique, and could be jacked up on details.

Among the most disputed sets of murals is one recently completed in the Madison Square station of the New York Post Office by Kindred McLeary. According to the New Yorker Magazine, one visitor brash enough to inquire what the mural meant was told "We don't know yet, but we're expecting a memorandum from Washington any day." Mr. Bruce's division defends the McLeary paintings as faithful to the subject while admitting that "the figures may seem a little exaggerated to some."

One Sunday afternoon recently Mr. Bruce made a special trip over to Towson, Md., on the outskirts of Baltimore, to see if the citizenry there was justified in their complaints over the "evolution of mail transportation" mural just put in their post office. Here are a few of the things the townspeople said about the painting:

"The horse of the pony express looks like a tapir and is hopping instead of running." "Some of the oxen are not hitched to anything." "The rocks on the seacoast are square instead of round."

Mr. Bruce implied that the criticisms would be considered, but he thought the artist had done a "right fair job" and he wouldn't promise to blackout the murals. What was really important, said Mr. Bruce, was that the people of Towson had turned out to be such good critics.

EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE

Mural by Kindred McLeary in the Madison Square Branch of the New York City Post Office

Murals for Postoffices A National Concern

In the five years of its existence, the Section of Fine Arts has spent approximately $1,500,000. A total of 540 art projects have been completed in Federal buildings scattered over the country and 400 more have been authorized. Handiwork of Government-hired artists is now on view in prisons, customs houses, federal buildings, and especially in new post offices from coast to coast.

The Section of Fine Arts, until recently a part of the Treasury Department, should be differentiated from the WPA art project, which hires its artists on a basis of need as well as merit. Mural painters and sculptors used by Mr. Bruce's division are paid anywhere from $500 to $2,000 per project. They have to buy their own materials.

The present plan of decorating federal buildings was thought up back in 1933, when Congress first began appropriating large sums of money for federal building construction as a means of stimulating employment. Until then many of Uncle Sam's post offices had been in rented quarters. The plan caught the fancy of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the necessary backing was forthcoming. As a general rule today, 1 per cent of the money spent on a federal building is set aside for decoration or sculpture. More than 100 competitions have been held in the last four years.

Most extensive of these was the 48 states competition from which 74 prize winners and runners-up were recently chosen from 1,470 entries to share in more than $38,000 in contracts. The 48 winners will paint their murals, depicting various phases of the American way of life, past and present, on the walls of new post offices in every state in the Union. Runners-up are eligible for commissions for buildings not yet completed.

Maurice Sterne, internationally known painter, who acted as chairman, noted a constructive step in the advance which American mural painters are making from "superficial illustration based on 'looking' to significant expression based on 'seeing.'"

In many small towns, the painting of a post-office mural is one of the big events of the decade. School children are taken to watch the artist work. Women's clubs discuss it.

Post office officials seem willing to let the debate go on unless it begins to interfere with the sale of stamps. Then they will undoubtedly draw a line.

Trucks That Pass in the Night

By Harlan Trott

2,700 Gallons in a M

ARTHUR ADAMS OF DETROIT
Crack Driver for Great Central Transport Corporation

MR. ICKES wants to bump them off the road. Charles Barton gets a good laugh out of that. Doubtless so do most of the men who roll those big freight trucks over the country's highways. Barton drives for the Middle Atlantic Transportation Company, Inc., of New York. I was shipmates with him and Gilbert Rusciolelli aboard Middle Atlantic's Number 13 on the run to Detroit recently.

After a night and a day and a night of steady riding, roaring over the road in the lurching cab of a 12-ton overland freighter, it is easy to agree with Prof. Miller McClintock. He calls them "the gentlemen of the highways." Statistically speaking, Yale University's traffic expert is absolutely right. The National Safety Council's figures show that trucks have a 50 per cent better safety record than private vehicles.

It is no exaggeration to say that courtesy is the cardinal point in the truck driver's compass. The crew of Number 13 agree that being courteous keeps them out of scrapes that may mean a layoff or even their jobs. With agents for trucking and insurance companies patrolling the highways in the interests of safety, the temptation for truck drivers to take chances is pretty slim since, if the violation is serious enough, the spotter may recommend the driver to be laid off, say for 30 days. No matter how poky traffic may seem on the curve ahead, the system tends to keep truck drivers strictly in line.

Usually it's the trucks, though, that slow down traffic on the hills and upgrade curves. It is surprising to see how quickly the slightest grade can kill the momentum of a big tractor-trailer truck rolling along at 40 miles with an average load of 24,000 pounds aboard. An ordinary motor freighter is geared to at least five speeds ahead, some of them have as many as ten.

The idea is to keep her rolling at a safe uniform speed. The moment you see the speedometer needle waver, even before you feel the truck slacken, you drop into the next lowest speed. If you delay, the truck loses way so fast that the next lowest gear may not keep her rolling. You go down another gear, and another, and another, and long before you've hit the top the truck is grinding away in "creeper," which is the low gear lower than low. In that gear you settle back and watch the snails tear by.

The big trailer trucks have what they call a double clutch. Here's how you shift into the next lowest gear. Shove in the clutch, and at the same time pull the gearshift into neutral; shove in the clutch again and step on the accelerator to race the motor, and at the same time put her in gear and let out the clutch again. Try it in your armchair and see if shifting gears doesn't remind you of a tin monkey dancing on a string. If you can sense how it is done — seemingly automatically, quickly, and without the slightest grating of gears—you have a good picture of Chuck Barton rolling the upper New York State hills.

Motor freight movements from the West are mainly specialized. Tires and autoparts flow out of Detriot. From Chicago comes a steady stream of "reefers," Safeway's, Monark's, Midwest Forwardings, and other big refrigerator meat haulers.

The miscellaneous cargo stowed in our 10-wheeled argosy was indicative of the more generalized freight movements to the West. We had glass jars, almanacs, and glazed cherries for Toledo; tutti fruitti, welfare literature, shelled nuts, universal joints, candied orange peel, and saws for Detroit, a little over 23,000 pounds evenly distributed over the axles of our Fruehauf trailer.

A truck driver has to watch his weights. If he leaves the dock overloaded or with more heft on one axle than the law allows in any state through which he may be passing, the inspectors are likely to be waiting for him at the weighing-in station down the road.

Of the 39,000 motor carrier concerns under ICC regulation, nearly 15,000 operate only one truck. Truck operators pay on an average 27 different kinds of direct taxes. A truck hauling distilled products from Louisville to Cincinnati pays 24 taxes, totaling almost $1,400 on every load. Kentucky levies 13 taxes on the trip; Indiana, 4; Ohio, 3; Federal Government 2, and miscellaneous, 2. A five-ton truck running from Alabama to South Carolina is assessed $1,000 in special fees.

Truck drivers earning close to $50 in a five-day week naturally feel they have a vested interest in their jobs. They have been told that the taxes levied against motor trucks amount to nearly 47 per cent of their valuation, that the average common carrier truck pays $242 a year in special motor vehicle taxes, that 8 cents out of every truck revenue dollar is spent in taxes, according to ICC reports.

Drivers count on the camaraderie natural to their clan to protect them from the spasmodic campaigns which some small-town constables wage against highway freighters. If a driver is pulled in for not carrying three red lanterns on the tail gate, he knows it is useless to point to the six electric lights emblazoning the rear end. The local law requires three kerosene lanterns with red globes. So the driver pleads guilty, takes his suspended sentence and pays the "court's" costs, rather than delay his "overnight delivery"—trucking's big selling point. Many small-town justices of the peace receive a share of the "costs" in lieu of salaries.

The "victim" stops at the next truck station to tell the proprietor they're checking kerosene tail lights down at Millville. The word goes up and down the "grapevine," and pretty soon the perplexed constable is scratching his head. The trucks all seem to be showing red lanterns tonight.

Going over to Chicago with Arthur Adams one night early in December, I got a good idea how the grapevine flourishes. Adams drives for the Great Central Transport Corporation of Detroit. He has been pushing trucks over the highways ever since the chain-drive, hard-rubber days. Snugged down in the cab of his old square-nosed tarp-top, with the heater humming and the windshield wiper swooshing aside the heavy slush of a Lake Michigan norther, he explained the system in leisurely detail.

At Barney's Truckers Home on U. S. 112, outside Mottville, Mich., they keep drivers posted on police traps by chalking bulletins on a big blackboard. Barney's, by the way, is a truck driver's idea of wayside luxury. The walls within are plastered with pictures of trucks. There are G. M. C.'s, Internationals, Whites, Dodges, Federals, Macks, Fords, Autocars, Chevrolets, Brockways. Trucks with the blazing colors of many haulers—Great Centrals, Transamericans, Long Transportation, Kramer Brothers, Cooper-Jarret, Specter Motor Service, Consolidated Motor Lines.

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They blanket the nation in a teeming network running night and day. Horton Motor Lines, with 400 trucks out of Charlotte, N. C., and the Barnwell Brothers of Burlington; Red Arrow Freight Lines of Texas; Liberty Highway, Commercial Motor Freight of Ohio; Fruehauf Trailers Transportation Division of Michigan, delivery branch of Harvey Fruehauf's trailer factory, biggest in the country; On Time Transfer of Nebraska; Great Southern Trucking of Florida; United Motor Freight of Alabama; Stockton Delivery, Morris Draying of California; Keeshin Motor Express—the mighty Keeshin Line, operating 1,500 trucks out of Illinois—probably the biggest common carrier of them all.

Barney's are truckmen's outfitters, too. The shelves are stacked with caps, gloves, cushions, flashlights, fusees, red globes, radio tubes, smoked glasses, batteries, blankets, fan belts. There is a cheerful feeling about Barney's on a cold winter night with drivers stomping in for a mug-up, and a big nickel-starved victrola over in the corner crooning smooth melodies into a babel of husky voices. On the way out, drivers glance at the blackboard to see if the coast is clear along the grapevine.

Bill Foster's, farther west, in Mishawaka, is another favorite rendezvous. Bill has a good system worked out in case any of the boys are rolling right through tonight. It's a signal system on top of his big Socony sign. The three green lights above are the traditional night sign for a truck station. But whenever the "heat is on" in Mishawaka—whenever the local

ght

ons in a Milk Bottle on Wheels

driver of a truck without sleeping accommodations generally sleeps at a truck station. This wayside hospitality is all his simply for the business he brings to the proprietor's gas pumps.

Although Chuck Barton drives a sleeper cab, and only sleeps at truck stations when traveling alone, he generally tanks up at the Boulevard Station both going and coming. This means that twice a week he fills the two 50-gallon tanks of his 140-horsepower Autocar, which gives him the good average of five miles to a gallon. At this rate he buys about 10,000 gallons of gasoline in this station alone every year.

Truck drivers today are first cousins to locomotive engineers. They seldom handle freight. When they come down to the terminal for their regular run, they find their truck loaded and the engine running. They merely call for their manifests and lading bills at the dispatcher's office, swing into the cab, and let her roll.

Great Central has four full-time mechanics in their Detroit truck terminal keeping their 125 tractors in tune. A tractor-trailer outfit represents an investment of about $10,000. Good drivers and good mechanics can keep them rolling like old man river himself. Take Great Central's Number 18. She had been 700,000 miles when a new streamliner shunted her off into a corner of the garage. But with a little tuning up, Charles S. Kirker, terminal superintendent, says Old 18 will make a reliable reserve.

A stroll through Great Central's terminal unfolds a panorama of progress in truck design, from the box-car angles of Old 18's heyday to the dynamic curves of their latest upper-and-lower-berth, cab-over-engine model which the driver mounts by the aid of a three-rung ladder and a pair of handrails.

There are special-purpose models, unroofed units, for example, that carry heavy freights such as castings which can best be unloaded by derrick. These can be converted for the regular package-freight trade by covering the top with weather-proof tarpaulins. Tarp tops used to be prey of hijackers who swarmed aboard like pirates when the truck slowed down, slashed the tarpaulin and tossed out packages to accomplices trailing them in a car or truck to pick up the stolen freight scattered along the road. Highway police have just about put an end to hijacking with their two-way-radio-equipped cars.

A double bottom, known also to the trade as a "train," can haul 18 tons of freight—state weight regulations permitting. But if a driver tried to back up with one, he very likely would wind up in a head-on collision with the tail-gate of the rear trailer. It can't be done. A train has to be uncoupled and backed a unit at a time.

Passing another vehicle has an element of risk for the driver of an outfit that measures some 30-odd feet on its wheel base. The idea is to get back into the right-hand lane as quickly as the tail end of the trailer will safely clear the overtaken vehicle. At night it is especially hard to gauge a safe clearance. One of the unwritten rules of the road requires a driver to flash his lights as soon as the overtaking truck has room enough to cut back into line. Nor does the stranger in the darkness ahead ever neglect to say "thank you" with a wink of the tail lights.

* * *

Driving the average tractor-trailer truck on icy going calls for cool co-ordination of head and hand. Rolling down hill at 40 miles an hour and suddenly discovering that the dumbbell trying to pass you is no other than your own trailer demands hair-trigger thinking to keep from doing the instinctive thing—slamming on the brakes. An experienced truck driver knows that locking all the wheels would increase the momentum of the trailer, since most of the weight is over the rear axles.

Actually the driver turns the air-brake lever on the steering post which locks only the trailer wheels, and at the same time he gives her the gun. Stepping on the accelerator with the trailer wheels locked enables the tractor to overtake the trailer and yank it back into line. The trick is reminscent of the schooldays game called "Snapping the Whip."

In the case of a breakdown in the road a driver may count on help from a truck belonging to the same line, or he may telephone for aid; anything to get going again as soon as possible. If he has "popped" a tire he may change it himself. If he has a blowout, most likely it's two. When one goes, usually the twin pops under the double load. Juggling spares weighing close to 200 pounds apiece isn't exactly child's play, nor is pumping 110 pounds of pressure into each one, assuming you were to undertake it with an ordinary tire pump. The enormous weight of a truck tire helps to explain why a complete set of rubber for the average ten-wheeled trailer job can spoil a $1,000 bill.

"Keep 'em rolling" is the thought constantly before the man at the wheel, re-echoed by the company's consciousness of the competition the trucks encounter from other carriers. The trucking industry never forgets that of 36,000 shippers queried by the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation as to why they use trucks, 65 per cent said because they provide faster service than the railroads.

Back in Washington, in what was once the Chilean Embassy, officials of the American Trucking Associations are working constantly to keep the industry posted on developments like that. Here in a curious setting of Louis XIV grandeur that offers a strange contrast to the rough-and-ready ways of the road, men are charting the amazing growth of this strapping young interloper in the American transportation field.

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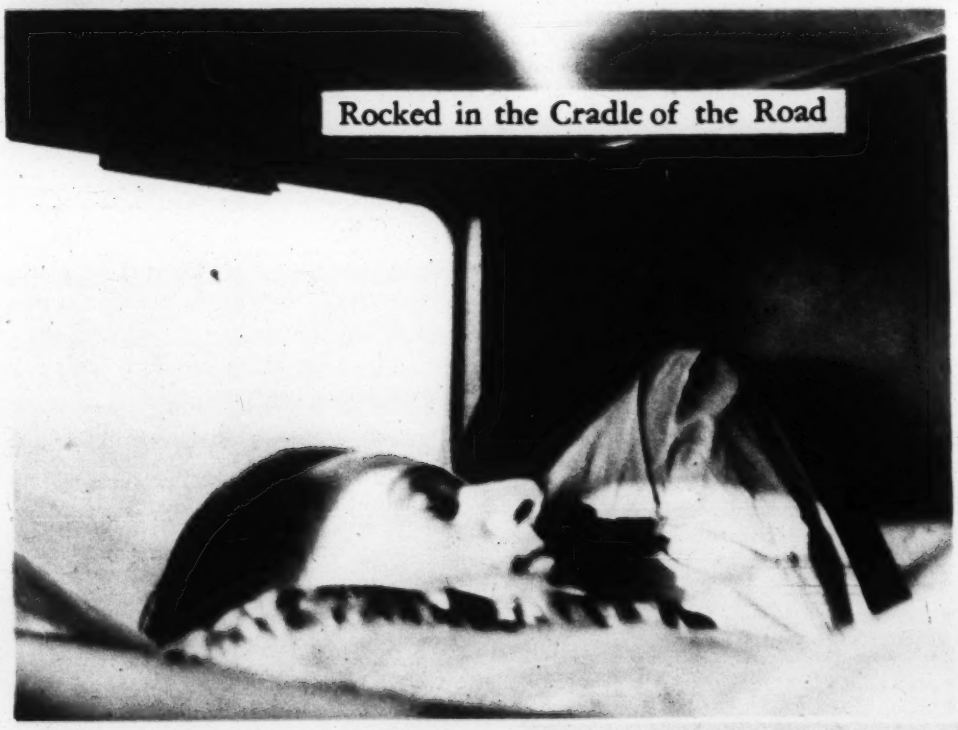
They are youngish men mostly; like Middle Atlantic's D. L. Sutherland, J. B. Godfrey, Jr., and Charles E. Stillson of Great Central, still on the youthful side in a business where many of them began as truck drivers and hustled their way to the top.

Mention the quick and spectacular rise of the motor freight industry, and they remind you that trucks are hauling less than 6 per cent of the nation's freight. The railroads shoulder 66 per cent of the load still. In the Washington headquarters of the industry, you get the impression that they are constantly looking back over their shoulder at the railroads, quietly alert to keep from getting elbowed off the curves at every session of Congress, ready to meet them stride for stride in the straightaway.

The 60 per cent difference in favor of the railroads still looks like a big gap. Actually it is less than the bare figures indicate, because the 6 per cent the trucks handle pays a relatively higher average freight rate than the 60 per cent the railroads haul. In other words, the trucks are carrying more valuable freight, ton for ton, than the rails. Trucks concentrate on package freight, or what the railroads call l.c.l. freight—shipments in less-than-carload lots. In 1935, railroads reported an average loss of $7.53 a ton on less-carload freight. The trucks can move it at a profit.

Recently the railroads petitioned the ICC to compel motor freight carriers to raise their rates nearer the level of their rail competitors. The difference between a fair profit for the trucks and a $7-a-ton loss for the rails is a big item in the ultimate cost of consumer goods. A Government survey shows that 13 cents of the consumer's dollar goes for transportation, all of which makes one wonder whether for economic reasons, too, Mr. Ickes isn't extremely ill-advised in wishing to bump the nation's 4,000,000 trucks off the road.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Road



constable is working a trap of some kind—watch for the little red light above the green ones.

Adams has a good word for state troopers and some of the city police along his overnight route. "They're a good bunch right here in this town," he said as we jounced through the smoky precincts of Gary, Ind., at the crack of a cold, wet dawn. In Hammond, police authorities send the big trucking lines up-to-the-minute copies of local traffic regulations for distribution among their drivers in that area. Adams wishes more cities would do the same.

Truck stations are a prosperous by-product of long-distance freight hauling. The Boulevard Truck Station on Erie Boulevard in Syracuse is fairly typical of these truckmen's hostels. It has a bunk-room sleeping 14 men, shower baths, and a social room furnished with comfortable lounges and a radio. An attractive diner adjoins the station.

The sleeping facilities in these stations are free, and the demand for them has increased since the ICC regulations went into effect limiting the number of hours a driver can work without an eight-hour rest period. Formerly a driver stuck to the wheel until he couldn't keep awake, then parked beside the road and slept stretched out on the seat. Nowadays the driver of a sleeper-cab truck and his helper steer watch-and-watch just like in a ship, taking alternate rest periods in the built-in berth directly behind the driver's seat. When traveling alone the

Let Her Roll!

Among the New Books

Shakespeare in America

Shakespeare in America, by Esther Cloudman Dunn. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

A GREAT DEAL of research has gone into this book, but most of it has wisely been hidden from view. It is addressed not only to the scholar but also to the general reader who is interested in the history of Shakespeare's fame and influence and in the tributary streams of American culture. It is not a study of Shakespeare's influence upon American writers nor of Shakespearean scholarship nor of the Bard upon the stage; but it is something of all this and of a good many other things besides. It begins at the beginning, where the evidence is meager and difficult to trace, with such signs as remain of interest in, and the reading of, Shakespeare in the colonies in the seventeenth century and the earlier part of the eighteenth.

As might have been expected, dour New England did not take kindly to the drama; but there is evidence of the presence of Shakespeare folios in the private libraries of Virginia gentlemen; and at Williamsburg there was a movement for the establishment of a theater in the early years of the eighteenth century. Miss Dunn has made use of the researches of Dr. L. B. Wright and other scholars in order to show that Shakespeare was included in the polite secular reading of Southern gentlemen. Elsewhere, up to the period of the Revolution, there was a moral opposition to the stage in general which embraced an opposition to Shakespeare. But by the time of the Revolution there was a long history of performances, often aping the London fashions and not seldom offering "added attractions" for the benefit of the low-brows.

From this theatrical history Miss Dunn turns to the interesting problem of the impression which Shakespeare made upon several of the great revolutionary leaders, and then to the related but very different story of the use of Shakespeare's plays for political and social parody at that time. The early American magazines—generally forlorn and short-lived plagiarisms from English publications—reflect a growing interest in the poet.

There follows a chronicle of the chief performances and actors in the first four decades of the nineteenth century in the theaters of the leading cultural centers of the new country; and then a very lively account of Shakespeare on the Ohio and Mississippi frontiers; of performances on "keel-boats," and in the plushy elegance of the St. Charles Theater in New Orleans. We are then taken to the Far West, where the Bard was made to add his quota of excitement to the rough-and-ready society of California gold-rush days. With this episode Miss Dunn ends her strictly theatrical history.

Subsequent chapters show how Shakespeare entered the American consciousness by way of the schools and colleges. She traces certain Shakespearean elements in the thought of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Whitman, and Lincoln. And she concludes with a summary (perhaps too brief a summary) of Shakespearean editing and research in America, in which she stresses the elements which, she thinks, have been peculiarly American. This discussion leads up to a well-deserved tribute to President Neilson's edition, appropriate as coming from a professor at Smith College, though we wish she had found room to include a similar and, surely, equally well-deserved tribute to Professor Kittredge's editions of the plays and that great scholar's influence upon the general appreciation and understanding of Shakespeare. The foundation of the Folger Library in Washington is made the climax and, for the present, the conclusion of the story. It might have been well to include among the not very numerous illustrations a photograph of the beautiful building in which the Folger collections are housed and perhaps of one of the fine bas-reliefs with which its exterior is adorned.

In this sort of antiquarian study there is bound to be a certain amount of quite petty detail; and even a writer so lively as Miss Dunn and so rightly determined to entertain as well as to instruct does not always avoid dullness. But again and again she reawakens the reader's interest with this or that picturesque anecdote or shrewd observation. There is, for example, the tale of the Seminole Indians who plundered a theatrical troupe and dressed themselves up in Shakespearean costumes; there is the oft-told but ever-interesting story of Ignatius Donnelly the Baconian. On profounder levels of significance there is everywhere an awareness of the importance of the poet as a part, perhaps the noblest part, of America's heritage from the English past.

S. C. C.

Musical Fairy Tale

"Free Artist:" The Story of Anton Rubinstein and His Brother, by Catherine Drinker Bowen. New York: Random House. $3.

WHEN AN INVESTIGATOR puts forth so careful and at the same time so interesting a study as "Free Artist," there is occasion for applause. If the product proves to be almost as much an example of fiction as of biography, all the bigger "hand," and a recall. If it stands out not only as a record of fact, but also as an expression of fancy rationally controlled and artistically developed, why, who knows but that a masterpiece has been added to the bookshelf?

* * *

In the subtitle, the author warns us that she is telling a story; and a Russian story at that, since two Russian men of music form the theme. If prospective readers will stop to think that it is an account of a couple of Russian brothers, then the inevitable will follow. The story can prove nothing else but a fairy tale.

By rule, there should exist a contrast between the two figures; the younger brother should be bright and playful, and the older dour and slow-witted. Or the one should be a patient little fellow who succeeds, and the other a big, hasty boaster who comes to grief. Not so, however, here. The brothers Rubinstein are a pair of heroes equally endowed, equally victorious against odds, and engaging in no sort of rivalry.

Indeed, the two come through so much alike that they stand as a single figure and its shadow. The Rubinsteins, Anton and Nicholas, are the same man in different aspects; the one dwelling by chance in St. Petersburg, the restless and extravagant capital, and the other making his residence, as it happened, in peaceable, commercial Moscow, as those cities present themselves in the fifties, sixties and seventies of the last century. Speak of Rubinstein—Anton is always the one meant; and enough that the Bowen volume gives a picture of him, the man who set concert piano playing on the move in the New World, and who composed the Melody in F.

For Rubinstein belongs as much to America as he does to his own country. He made the people of the United States aware of music in such fashion that they could never be indifferent to it after his coming. Other visiting musicians from Europe had prodded New Yorkers and Bostonians, and had made them stir their bones ever so little; but he gave them the big shaking that woke them up to stay awake.

* * *

That was a little less than 70 years ago; and it was a quick and a thorough job. Nothing that any musical artist has done since on the hither side of the Atlantic, whether pianist, violinist, singer, or conductor, can be placed beside what Rubinstein accomplished in the single season of 1872-73 and match it for effect.

The author of "Free Artist" undertakes to explain the man who did this handsome thing, after having established a conservatory in St. Petersburg and having taught, performed and composed immeasurably. She prepares her material according to approved methods of research, and she presents her findings after a modern, yet well-tested, literary form, and she comes through brilliantly. Her book, which might be merely the annals of a personage and his period, is a remarkable specimen of reading matter. It is up to the top mark of scholarly demand, and nevertheless an entertaining yarn. Though in a certain light an instructive schoolbook, it is a regular western for excitement, and the pace keeps up from preface to index.

W. P. T.

A Poetic Talent Deepens

One Part Love, by Babette Deutsch. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75.

IT IS PLEASANT to record the growth of so gifted a poet as Babette Deutsch. The poems in "One Part Love" reveal both a technical and a spiritual advance of a talent that was from the beginning well founded.

Miss Deutsch's work enshrines truly poetic material in a form and diction of clearness and dignity. Her subject matter is comprised of the material to be found in the everyday experience of a sensitive and cultured individual. She does a service to her craft, a service needed today, by writing fine poetry, simple enough to appeal to the average reader yet interesting to the technician.

The deepening of a poetic talent is revealed in many subtle ways. In Miss Deutsch's work it is discernible most in the thoroughness with which she is able to penetrate into seemingly simple subjects. There is a moving relation in her poems between the natural and the social world.

"One Part Love," it seems to me, is one of a number of books which have appeared lately which foreshadow the end of a poetic epoch. Poetry has worked its way through a post-war frustration which developed private poetry to heights or depths never aspired to by poets before, to a measured acceptance of the world. Poets, of whom Miss Deutsch is one, are turning to their true task, that of speaking for all by means entrusted to them from time immemorial:

> The shrewder will be safe, the concert over,
> When they will go
> Back to the streets, the rooms they lately crossed
> And once possessed. At home they shall recover
> What on these heights was lost.

J. R.

Oxford Book of Greek Verse

The Oxford Book of Greek Verse in Translation, edited by T. F. Higham and C. M. Bowra. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

IT WOULD TAKE the odd moments of years for a person possessing a copy of "Greek Verse" to verify all the items it contains with the originals, and to form a judgment regarding the compilers' choice of translators. Are the versions selected for the volume the best that exist? Do they, first and last, give the truest possible rendering of the old texts?

The number of scholars, whether professional poets or not, who have undertaken to re-sing in English the words of the bards of ancient Greece must be beyond counting. Such work as has seen print is vast enough, and that which remains in manuscript is doubtless vaster. Consequently, one editor will take one line of preference, and another will take another; and in many instances they will probably make identical choices. Again, each will pursue a course more or less designed for him by publisher's policy.

Nor will starting dispute over the matter avail much. If I know a representation of a pastoral piece that pleases me more than the one that has been picked out by the two men in editorial charge, it will be all the same to them. Their printing firm is satisfied, and so is the literary fashion of the day in such affairs, and that ends all question.

The Concord vagabond, Thoreau, heard Mimnermus chanting when the north wind blew across the telegraph wires in the gravel cut at Walden. He was reminded, no doubt, of Mimnermus's "restless sun" shining down the rails, more than of his melody and rhythm. But not to cast aspersions on the causeway harp, open the Oxford volume at Sappho, singing of the moon, and put it beside "Songs from the Greek," by Jane Minot Sedgwick (New York, 1896). The Sedgwick page reads:

> The stars that stand about the moon
> Their shining faces veil as soon
> As, at her full, in splendor bright,
> She floods the earth with silver light.

"Old school rhyming," we can hear the senior editor, Mr. Hingham, comment. "Now my idea," says he, "is a something more varied":

> Bright stars, around the fair Selênê peering,
> No more their beauty to the night discover
> When she, at full, her silver light effsphering,
> Floods the world over.

Verse and prose studies of passages from Homer by earlier and later translators, choral odes of the tragedians, Gilbert Murray here drawn upon, idyls of Theocritus, lyrics of minor poets, anonymous fragments—these with plentiful annotation make up a volume that maintains the repute of British scholarship at its top mark.

Interviewing Japan

Interviewing Japan, by Adrienne Moore. Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press.

THE CHARM that Japanese culture produces has challenged writers since the earliest white man set foot on the island. Kaempfer's account of his visit in 1690, with its quaint wording, Lafcadio Hearn's exquisite word pictures, and the flood of descriptive literature that has followed picture and oddities and vagaries of the people. Miss Moore has followed the pattern, but has taken a wider range of interests and included more people who carry on the unusual jobs of the country than has the average writer on Japan.

There are interviews with some 30 of those who give Japanese life some of its exotic flavor, such as a 260-pound wrestling champion, a rag picker, fortune tellers, a tailor who makes only Buddhist priests' robes, a restaurant proprietor.

Miss Moore tells why and how the wonderful headdresses of Japanese ladies are achieved, their ideas of beauty and make-up, and patterns in kimonos; how a man looks off stage who takes only women's parts in the popular plays; what a Buddhist nun thinks, and the ideas on women's education of the venerable Mrs. Tanahashi; bits of philosophy of a man who cultivates the exquisite dwarfed trees, and of the seller of garden rocks. But the author does not give any clue as to why the Japanese culture produces such types. Some hint of what makes these people cling to a romantic but meager existence would give the volume significance. As it is, it is just another book on Japan.

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Bringing Sharaku Up to Date

The Surviving Works of Sharaku, by Harold G. Henderson and Louis V. Ledoux. New York: E. Weyhe, for the Society of Japanese Studies.

WHILE JAPANESE prints have been receiving a generous measure of scholarly attention in recent years, one subject has proved particularly fascinating and perplexing, the Japanese artist, Sharaku. During this winter he is being presented as completely as possible in exhibitions at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Museum of Modern Art, New York. This catalogue, compiled painstakingly by Harold G. Henderson and Louis V. Ledoux, provides all known information on the author of the prints, reproducing every print, relating the narrative which they illustrate, describing the characters they portray.

* * *

The introduction treats first of Japanese prints in general, showing the indifference of intellectuals to an art which was partly mechanical in its nature, and vulgar and bourgeois in its subject matter. Another art form was discriminated against, the Kabuki, or popular theater. Now Sharaku was a member of an exclusive profession; he was a Nō dancer who served the Hachisuka family. He committed a serious social error in crossing the barrier between the upper classes, who had their traditionally proper entertainments, and entering the realm of the popular theater where he made his extraordinary repertoire of portrayals of actors. He thus added a rich stock of material of genre nature to the Ukiyoe product.

Sharaku's career as a print maker was very brief. Little indeed, is known about it, and it is only in the last 30 years that his identity has been revived and scholars have attempted to assemble all his work and reconstruct his biography. There is what is called a Sharaku legend, which really developed in the Occident. It maintains that the artist's career was brief because of the satire of his prints; the popular actors and their admiring public scorned his mockery, and he found himself forced into obscurity. This "legend" has, however, been discredited.

* * *

The catalogue lists and gives summaries of all the plays performed in Edo (now Tokyo) in 1794-1795. It gives names of outstanding actors in prominent roles. There are illustrations of 146 works, showing the scope of workmanship of an artist whose career was brief and brilliant, and also tragic. In less than a year all these works were executed—an amazing production, considering their clarity, vigor, forceful characterization, and beauty of color. Many of them rank with the superlative achievements of the Ukiyoe School in exquisite color, telling line, and vivacity. As character studies some stand in a class by themselves, particularly the unmoderated characterization of the corpulent, smug, and wise theater director, Moyako Dennai III.

The catalogue of Sharaku's surviving works has been written with the co-operation of scholars of Berlin, Tokyo, and Boston. They share with many collectors and students a common interest in this brilliant dancer-artist, whose work was fearless and independent and unrecognized by his fellow countrymen until Europeans discovered and publicized his talents.

D. A.

Iwai Hanshirō IV as Chichinohito Shigenoi, print by Tōshūsai Sharaku

He Never Grew Up

Twinkle Little Star, by James T. Powers. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

JIMMY won't mind being called the Theater's Peter Pan, for he quotes Mrs. Powers' explanation to a friend who was puzzled at one of his antics: "He'll always be a small boy." She helped him to put together this autobiography, and a time of it they must have had laughing over his recollections of an ever-youthful humorist trying to get along in an adult world.

But he is the real thing in optimism. Every morning has for him all the freshness of a new-laid egg, and he is incapable of recalling an injustice or an unhappy experience without laughing. Read this book and understand how Jimmy Powers has survived as a light opera and vaudeville comedian for 60 years. His book goes back 70 years to the time when he first became aware of the remarkable quantities of fun there were in just being alive, an urchin of lower New York, with a mother who unfailingly forgave his pranks.

In its early pages this book is a pageant of old New York, for Mr. Powers went everywhere, and met everybody, in the course of his rise from minstrel boy to comic opera star, who had anything to do with the theater, either as performer or as spectator. And always he can see only the funny side of a history that has usually turned the joke on him. He even makes a comic romance of his misadventures (always his own fault) during his courtship of Rachel Booth, who finally married him. There are many handsome pictures of Rachel Booth in this book, and enough representations of Jimmy to give those who never saw him a notion of why the spectators began to laugh as soon as he heaved in sight. Jimmy admits that there have been complaints about his face, chiefly from painters who sought to make his mouth look believable in their portraits of him.

The comic spirit that is typified by the traditional figure of the clown in pantomime has always animated Jimmy's performances. He would go to endless trouble to prepare a laugh, as when he studied ballet dancing for three months in order to put together a travesty of a popular Spanish woman dancer. They liked him so well in London that he was close to settling into a career there in Augustus Harris' pantomimes.

It was in the musical comedies from the Gaiety Theater, London, as presented in New York by Augustin Daly—"The Runaway Girl," "The Geisha," "San Toy," and the like—that Mr. Powers established himself as a light-opera comedian. With the passing of this delightful form of entertainment in favor of the revue type, less and less has been seen of Mr. Powers in recent years.

E. C. S.

There's Art in Soap

Soap Carving, by Lester Gaba. New York: The Studio Publications. $3.50.

WITH AN ANNUAL contest setting thousands — perhaps millions—to carving soap, one takes this book in hand with a slight sense of surprise that it wasn't published years ago. Here is a practical introduction to the making of figures out of soap that will so stir the fancy of persons in search of a hobby that no bathroom will be safe from their raids for material. The Mr. Gaba who put this book together out of his experiences as a commercial designer of soap sculpture has a persuasive way of starting off new recruits with encouraging words to the effect that anybody who can wield a paring knife in the kitchen is all set to begin.

Before starting to read his directions, one naturally will look at the illustrations of his work, done for advertisements that have a pleasant blend of naïveté and humor. Undoubtedly he is stating simple fact, for his own part, when he says that "soap carving is good, clean fun." Mr. Gaba works always for the values that lie within soap as a medium, as may be seen from the soapy light and shade he achieves with a figure after Rodin's "The Thinker."

Following the method used throughout the "How to Do It" series, of which this is the twenty-second volume, the carving processes are illustrated photographically step by step, showing the correct use of the knife, blocking out the carving, scoring, and undercuts, soap painting, adding fabrics and other accessories, shadow boxes and backgrounds, window displays, caricatures, and decorative articles generally more of which the reader will surely invent for himself after studying this stimulating book.

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Past and Present as One

Portrait of Jennie, by Robert Nathan. New York: Knopf. $2.

ROBERT NATHAN has been called a master of satiric fantasy. The description has a suggestion of sharpness which is quite absent from Mr. Nathan's compassionate irony, but for a generalization it does well enough; except that in his new book, "Portrait of Jennie," the satire has been largely omitted from the fantasy.

Here, as usual, Mr. Nathan ventures into the unseen, looks behind and beneath what lies open to view, probes at motives, and imagines what might have happened if this or that situation had been carried to its logical conclusion.

* * *

The girl in "Portrait of Jennie" has little ways that remind one of the youthful heroine of "Winter in April." The nub of the resemblance may be that both are child-like yet always woman. The timelessness of woman is a minor motif of "Portrait of Jennie," a motif quite in harmony with the central theme, which is the oneness of time—past and present.

Primarily, this is a story about an artist whose genius was released by his meeting with Jennie. It is the story that Eben tells, in 1949, of what happened in the months between the early winter of 1938 and the following September.

One evening Eben Adams was walking along the Mall in Central Park. He was at the bottom of his experience, hungry, cold, in debt, with his paintings unsold and the living sap of his work frozen. Just ahead of him he caught sight of a little girl playing hopscotch, a child in old-fashioned coat, bonnet, and gaiters. The two walked together a little way, then gravely said good-bye, and she disappeared. Her name, she had told him, was Jennie Appleton.

* * *

They met five times after that, and once besides Eben thought he had a fleeting glimpse of her. There was the time at the skating rink in the Park when Jennie was a girl studying French and talking about the war; the time when she took tea in his room and was going away to boarding school; the time when she posed for the portrait which was afterwards bought by the Museum—the famous "Girl in a Black Dress"; and the wonderful picnic on a spring day when Jennie, now grown up, told him she was going to France. Always, though she was with him in the present, she belonged to the past. And then there was the sad day at Truro, when the great hurricane swept the Cape, and the ocean and the Bay met in the valley below his cottage. All these meetings, mind you, with all the mystery of Jennie's swift growing up, took place within those months of 1938.

Just what does Mr. Nathan mean by it? Is Jennie the child in Brush's famous painting, come to life? Is she the type of woman, as Matthews, the art dealer, suggested when he commented on the timelessness of the look of the girl in Eben's sketch? The meaning comes nearest revelation in Eben's question, "Is there, perhaps, one soul among all others—among all who have lived, the endless generations, from world's end to world's end—who must love us . . . and whom we must love, in turn—whom we must seek all our lives long—headlong and homesick—until the end?" Add to this, other fleeting phrases: "Would we find yesterday again ahead of us, where we had thought tomorrow's sun would rise?"; "Sometimes you've never seen things, and still, you know them."

Faith in immortality may also be read into this brief and tender tale, from which delicate economy of phrasing has not excluded some jest and jollity and some gibes at contemporary art. Perhaps it is better to enjoy it than to try to worry out every jot and tittle of its significance.

W. K. R.

Random House gives you a choice of paying 95 cents or $2.50 for the "Six Plays of Clifford Odets." The cheaper edition is added to the Modern Library. The more expensive has larger type and a heavier cloth binding. Otherwise they are apparently the same. The plays are "Waiting for Lefty," "Awake and Sing," "Till the Day I Die," "Paradise Lost," "Golden Boy," and "Rocket to the Moon."

Storm Jameson's new novel, called in America "The Captain's Wife" (Macmillan), is entitled in England, "Farewell, Night; Welcome, Day" (Cassell). It was reviewed in these columns on Aug. 19.

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Housman's Collected Poems—More Newbolt Verse—A London Letter

The Collected Poems of A. E. Housman. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.
A Perpetual Memory and Other Poems, by Sir Henry Newbolt, C. H., D.Litt. London: John Murray. 3s. 6d. net.
Modern Arctic Exploration, by Gunnar Seidenfaden. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

READING this first collected edition of Professor Housman's poems, I was reminded of a passage in his famous lecture on the nature of poetry, in which he remarked of some verse he had quoted, "It is not lofty or magnificent or intense; it does not transport with rapture nor overwhelm with awe; it does not stab the heart or shake the soul nor take the breath away. But it is poetry. . . ."

It is a criticism that applies truly to his own work, except that this does exhibit a measure of intensity. It is poetry, because, to quote him again, "Poetry is not the thing said, but a way of saying it," and within its narrow scope the art of his versification is perfect. That is to say, it has a fine simplicity, an exquisite neatness of phrase, and a ringing stamp, that move us. But it is a punch delivered without passion: it lacks a weight of feeling behind it, and we are made to sit up, but not to see stars.

"Let us endure an hour and see injustice done," he exclaims; but he does not so much endure as look on with a detached and slightly sardonic interest, while his bad lads of Shropshire meet trouble more than half way.

There may be some who can feel here the expression of a brave stoicism; but it does not impress me that way. For me there are only moments when I am moved to something deeper than a pleasure in his numbers—such moments as those provided, for example, by the "Epitaph on an Army of Mercenaries," and

> Loveliest of Trees, the cherry now
> Is hung with bloom along the bough,
> And stands about the woodland ride
> Wearing white for Eastertide.

* * *

A popular vote on the work of Sir Henry Newbolt would undoubtedly rank his earlier verse as his best, and, for once, the critics and the public are probably in agreement. The trumpet note that heralded the entry of "Admirals All" and "The Island Race," that accompanied "Drake's Drum," and those other patriotic songs and ballads, was as stirring as it could be. Once or twice, he attempted other music successfully, as, for instance, in "Vae Victis," perhaps his nearest approach to great poetry; but he was most consistently at his best as a trumpeter, sounding a great reveille to England's heroes of the past.

But he never quite recaptured the freshness and virility of those first two books; and although his later verse always had a manly air, this hardly saved it at times from appearing commonplace. This last little volume is better than that. The courage is still there, but mingled with a gentle melancholy, with a sensitive introspective mood, in which he gropes for

> . . . the kind of loveliness that goes
> Far deeper than the optic nerve—full fathom five
> To the soul's ocean cave, where Wonder and Reason
> Tell their alternate dreams of how the world was made.

It is genuine poetry, but a little tired and languid; and it sent my thoughts straying—back to the young Newbolt who could so well "toss a song to the stars or the salt seawind," and who sailed in such gallant company "Westward ho! for Trinidad and Eastward ho! for Spain." He was far from being a master poet, but it may be that, when many of his seniors in rank have struck their colors to time, his flag will be fluttering still.

Mr. Gunnar Seidenfaden is a young Danish natural scientist, who has been a member of several of the expeditions to East Greenland. His chief object in this book is to give some account of how the machine has come to the aid of the Arctic explorer; and, taking in turn each group of specialists, the cartographers, the geologists, the biologists, etc., he explains the working of a few of the ingenious gadgets that now go to equip them. That may sound dull; but I can vouch for it that it needs no mechanical instinct to follow the author, and to follow him is to be fascinated almost for a certainty.

* * *

For he manages, most skillfully, to set his description of instruments and methods against a thrilling background. He not only affords us a glimpse of the whole field of research in the Far North, with its problems and its romantic struggle for knowledge, but, while keeping the machine as the theme of his book, he still retains man as the hero of it. He has something to say of the exploits of almost all the Arctic explorers, from the earlier adventurers who sought in vain for the Northwest Passage, to the Russians who, in February, 1938, ended a voyage on a drifting ice floe from the Pole—a story as exciting to read as a Jules Verne novel. He brings the Arctic, its people, its hardships, and the strange routine of life there vividly before us; and does full justice to the glorious but as yet unfinished epic of conquest.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

California's Amazing 'River of Gold'

The Sacramento, by Julian Dana. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THIS VOLUME, in the Rivers of America series, is devoted to the "River of Gold."

The Sacramento is an amazing stream. It is not a long river, as rivers go in the United States, but few others traverse, in an equal distance, such a variety of scenery and environment.

The events that have taken place along its banks are among the most picturesque in the history of the West, and few streams can boast a record so compact with picturesque and colorful happenings. As Mr. Dana puts it: "American history began latest and ran fastest along the Sacramento. Other American rivers made and recorded their history with a certain order. But not the River of Gold. John Sutter's boat wake had scarcely died against the shore before a crashing human comber rolled over the river and his private empire. From the beginning, the whole Sacramento region was titanically quickened into life."

* * *

Gold made the Sacramento a populous stream, but it was almost the river's undoing. When the "Little Giants" of the hydraulic miners began to wash mountains down into the channel, navigation suffered and the raising of the river's bed meant serious floods, in spite of the high levees thrown around the fertile delta lands. Incidentally, these levees have given a Mississippi touch to the lower reaches of the Sacramento which has made it possible for more than one Ol' Man River motion picture to be shot within 500 miles of Hollywood.

The wide valley of the Sacramento has passed, within a century, through several distinct epochs. The white man found it a vast game preserve; it then became merely a highway to the "diggings"; next it was the nation's richest granary; and eventually it has flowered forth as the nation's fruit and vegetable basket. With the completion of the Shasta Dam now being built on the river's upper reaches, the valley will be richer than ever. This dam is longer than Boulder and higher than Grand Coulee.

* * *

Johann Augustus Sutter is not the only outstanding character whose name is linked with this valley, although he is perhaps the most widely known. There is Lieut.-Commander Charles Wilkes, whose around-the-world expedition was the first to map and explore the river, by land and water, from its source to the Pacific. There is Commodore Thomas Catesby Jones, who actually conquered California for the United States somewhat prematurely and by mistake, in 1842.

There is Reuben Kercheval, who built the levees; and Joe Spencer Cone, who owned 100,000 acres of rich wheat land; and Dr. Hugh James Glenn, who raised 1,000,000 bushels of wheat one year and chartered his own fleet of vessels to take the crop to Liverpool, where prices were better; and Will Green of the Colusa Sun, father of irrigation and champion of the small farmer; and Captain William Gaynor Corlett of the river boats, around whom legends have clustered so profusely. (They say he saw George Whipple's purebred bull off Sherman Island during the floods of '62, and swam from shore to boat swishing the bull by the tail behind him.)

These and many another picturesque character of early California days take part in this spectacular river pageant. Will others of equal interest arise from these present days of rich fruit lands and armies of migrant workers and gigantic irrigation projects? The things that are happening along the Sacramento today are just as fabulous as anything that ever occurred in the days of Captain Sutter.

REX MILLER

From Victorianism to the Modern Epoch

Figures of Transition: A Study of British Literature at the End of the Nineteenth Century, by Granville Hicks. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THIS IS an important and valuable book, clear in conception, beautifully planned, well proportioned, and admirably written. It is, in a way, an introduction to another book, not yet written, for Mr. Hicks' original intention was to write a study of "British" literature (he prefers, for some unexplained reason, this adjective to the more familiar "English") of the last 40 years. But he saw that in order to make clear the general movement of literature in the present century he must hark back to the last quarter of the nineteenth; and this in turn led him to the introductory survey of certain aspects, chiefly social and economic, of Victorian society and culture.

His Figures of Transition appear during the decade when the Victorian edifice was crumbling. They are William Morris (not in all the phases of his immense activity but in his work as a Socialist); Thomas Hardy (as representative of current pessimism); Samuel Butler, whom he characterizes as the "cautious rebel"; those novelists, particularly Gissing and the George Moore of the earlier phase, who rebelled against the restrictions imposed by the Victorian code, broadened the field of the novel, and were influenced by French naturalism; Oscar Wilde and the "aesthetic" movement, and the writers, of whom Kipling was by far the most important, who voiced the imperialism of the last years of the century.

* * *

Readers who are aware (and who is not aware?) of Mr. Granville Hicks' position among left-wing, anti-capitalist writers will not need to be told what the emphases are which are audible in this book. But there seems to be not the slightest unfair twist of evidence or strain of interpretation; and Mr. Hicks never forgets that he is a literary critic and historian first and foremost and a radical only secondarily. There is, of course, a good deal of employment of literature as a social document; but that is fair enough, provided the reader understands the historian's method and purpose. And that Mr. Hicks makes plain in his preface and throughout his book.

The men whom he has chosen for study and interpretation—his study is often profound and his interpretation always acute—are representatives of spiritual and moral restlessness and dissatisfactions. One or two of them have a clearer sight, it would seem, of what the future would bring forth than the rest; but all are conscious of the fact that they are wandering between two worlds, the one passing away, the other in birth throes. The very title of this book is borrowed from William Butler Yeats, who in his youth was himself one of these figures of transition.

William Morris receives the most sympathetic handling. Mr. Hicks is perhaps inclined to attribute too much to personal disappointments in early life Hardy's somber view of the cosmos. Oscar Wilde is studied with much understanding; Stevenson possibly a little less so. The creative energy of the younger Kipling is abundantly praised. Butler appears as, in the main, an unattractive and uncongenial figure; apparently the younger generation of critics is beginning to find it difficult to comprehend Butler's immense prestige of two or three decades ago. The importance of Gissing's novels as "documents" is clearly demonstrated. Lesser men are not altogether ignored but are considered under the shadow of these greater names. There is one conspicuous omission: Henry James. His penetrating critical remarks on some of his contemporaries are quoted from time to time, but there is no study of his books. Was this because he was an expatriated American? No; for Henry Harland is included. Was it because he did not fit into Mr. Hicks' design? Or did he bulk too large?

* * *

There is everywhere a meticulous care for the small but not insignificant details of scholarship; and the present reader has noted but one irritating slip (it occurs a couple of times): the famous and influential "Conclusion" to Pater's "Renaissance" is called a "preface." Somehow one feels that had it been a preface it might not have been so influential. "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter" arrests attention more than a prelude, however beautiful. Mr. Hicks knows, of course, but he does not note that Pater's suppression of these famous pages was but temporary.

The book is rounded off with a bibliography, well-selected titles but perhaps a bit too meager. We look forward with interest to the volume which is to follow on the "figures" of the last four decades who came after these figures of the transition from Victorianism to the modern epoch.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Australian Standards of Living, studies by F. W. Eggleston, E. Ronald Walker, George Anderson and J. F. Nimmo (Melbourne University Press in association with Oxford University Press, 10s.). A mine of valuable source material on Australian economics, the effect of tariffs and industrial tribunals, Australia's consumption standards, with a chapter on international comparison of living standards.

Faces We See, by Mildred Qwin Barnwell (Gastonia, S. C.: The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, $3). Another side of the picture of the Southern mill worker than that presented in a great deal of current literature. Miss Barnwell's presentation of self-respecting workers well-clothed, well-housed and well-fed is illustrated by photographs of the mill people at work, at home and at play.

Charleston: Historic City of Gardens, by William O. Stevens (Dodd Mead, $3), gives the city's history before and since the War Between the States, describes old landmarks, public buildings, and old mansions and gardens, and the rice plantations.

The Dartmouth Book of Winter Sports, edited by Harold Putnam for the Dartmouth Outing Club (A. S. Barnes & Co., $3). An omnibus book of skiing, skating, snow sculpture, woodcraft, and carnival management, by D. O. C. experts in each field.

Wings Over South America, by Frances Norene Ahl (Christopher Publishing House, $2). Account of air voyage to all countries of South America except Venezuela, with incidental comment on history and political conditions.

Art of the Far East, with an introduction by René Grousset (Oxford, $2.75). With 15 plates in color representing landscape, flower, and animal pictures by old Chinese and Japanese masters.

Three Million Stitches in Time!

IN THE HEART of New York's garment center, there is a manufacturing plant run solely by women, which for nearly 25 years has existed as probably the only nonprofit-making enterprise of the entire needle industry in America's metropolis. It is the central shipping point for thousands of dollars worth of supplies annually, designed for export to Palestine only. It handles 65,000 articles a year, many of them handmade, produced in 358 communities from Florida to California.

Echoes of a European war are no new sound in the Palestine Supplies Bureau at 37 West Twentieth Street. It was the sound of guns in Europe which brought the Bureau into existence early in 1915, as a branch of the Hadassah Organization which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary convention in New York from Oct. 24-31.

The first customers of the Palestine Supplies Bureau were the war victims in Palestine; its first shipments were layettes made by thousands of women in America for the desperately poor mothers in the outskirts of Jerusalem's "Tin Quarter," so-called because discarded tins of the Standard Oil Company provided the principal building material.

Today it's another kind of war victim for whom the women sew—boys and girls, 15 to 17 years old, refugees from Germany and Central Europe, members of the "Youth Aliyah," whom the Hadassah is helping not only to clothe, and to educate, but to find new homes for in Palestine.

"We began sewing for war orphans in 1915, when new-born infants were found in Jerusalem wrapped in newspapers or old coats," says Mrs. Ruth B. Fromenson, for more than 20 years chairman of the Palestine Supplies Bureau. "Even if you had money in Palestine during the war years of 1914-1918, you couldn't buy needles, thread, materials, clothing, much less shoes, utensils, furniture—or cow's milk!"

Today's refugees, the children from Germany and Central Europe, many of whose parents are still living, are not permitted by the Nazi government to take bedding or clothing with them for use in the agricultural settlements and colonies in which Hadassah is placing them. So it's shorts, sweaters, jackets, overalls, skirts, wind-breakers, corduroy and khaki trousers, which the Jewish women all over the United States are preparing for these 1939 war orphans, with woolen socks, towels, and washcloths high on the list of things that the youngsters clamor for.

* * *

During the World War old clothes and bedding and blankets were hurriedly gathered and fumigated at the New York headquarters for ultimate shipment to Palestine. Now nothing but new garments are sent, supplies which represent $1,000,000 investment in the last quarter of a century, 3,000,000 individual pieces of clothing and institutional linens, bought in this country for orphanages, day nurseries, immigrant hostelries, and homes for the old. For years now blankets have been purchased in England for Palestine shipment, because the duty to Palestine is less; recently shoes and boots have been manufactured in Palestine, bought with contributions supplied in America.

But there is one shipment, sent annually, which is purely American, and which will probably never be bought in the Holy Land—huge cases of lollipops donated by a generous manufacturer for the December shipment to the children of Palestine. Every month 25 to 30 huge packing cases of linens and clothes are shipped by American boats to the port at Haifa. But once a year there goes forward a case of toys, mostly dolls and wooden block games.

It all came about a few years ago, when Mr. Justice Brandeis returned from Palestine. He reported to Hadassah headquarters, "I saw no children there; only little old men and women, walking with their heads bowed, their hands behind their backs. The children of Palestine have no toys; they don't know how to use their hands for play!"

Since that time toys have been added as "necessities" to the requisition slips which come once a year from the central distribution bureau in Jerusalem, to which practically every institution caring for the underprivileged in Palestine reports its needs. No discrimination is made between Jew and Arab by the women who contribute their services in America, though because of recent disturbances few Arab mothers have ventured to patronize the infant welfare stations maintained by Hadassah throughout Palestine.

* * *

"This little skirt is going to delight some Yemenite or Arab child's heart!" says Miriam Freed, a professional sewing teacher who for 20 years has supervised the work on West Twentieth Street. "Yemenite children—eastern Jews—like bright red flannel, just as the Arabs do—so we buy it by the bolt to make their winter underwear!"

In Atlanta, Georgia, 35 women—all grandmothers or great-grandmothers—have formed themselves into a small "factory" with a cutter, a forelady, trimmers, and examiners.

One of the largest department stores in Newark, New Jersey, for years has given over its workshop with its supervisor to a group of women whose proud record indicates they turn out the largest assortment of children's clothes and institutional supplies of any of Hadassah's groups.

Twelve miles of sheets were sent to Palestine last year, 1,000 yards of unbleached muslin to the bale. Sometimes the pajamas, the sheets, the underwear, the sweaters travel over 9,000 miles of land and sea from the point of their production to the point of their consumption in Palestine. Every request for clothes and supplies is investigated by social workers in Palestine, the lists are then compiled, and forwarded to the New York office once a year. There the work begins.

Clerks list incoming and outgoing supplies, make out invoices and bills of lading. Patterns are cut, materials and garments are sent out to the waiting groups. There is constant check by Miss Freed to see that production meets demand; there is steady communication between the Bureau and Palestine. When huge packing cases are delivered to the Bureau in New York, sent by communities working according to requisitions given them, the contents are sorted, labeled, tied in dozen lots, ready for re-packing and shipping on the next boat.

For 10 years William Fitzhenry, an Irish truck driver, has been transporting Hadassah freight from piers and terminals in New York to the Center on West Twentieth Street, without charge. He has carried, gratis, 675 cases and cartons of merchandise. "It is my gift to Hadassah in memory of my mother," he says.

The cutting machine at the Bureau is an outright gift, too, repaired whenever necessary without charge by the New York manufacturer, one of many contributors to the work. This machine cuts 144 layers of material eight yards long at one time, producing within a few minutes parts for 36 dozen garments ready to be sent out for sewing by the Hadassah women, who take care to put personal touches on pockets, insert a bright-colored handkerchief now and then, or put a bit of embroidery on the neck of a nightdress, so that those who receive the garments will know that love, as well as service, has gone into the task.

The first question any visitor to the busy workroom on West Twentieth Street asks is, "How will the present war affect your shipments?"

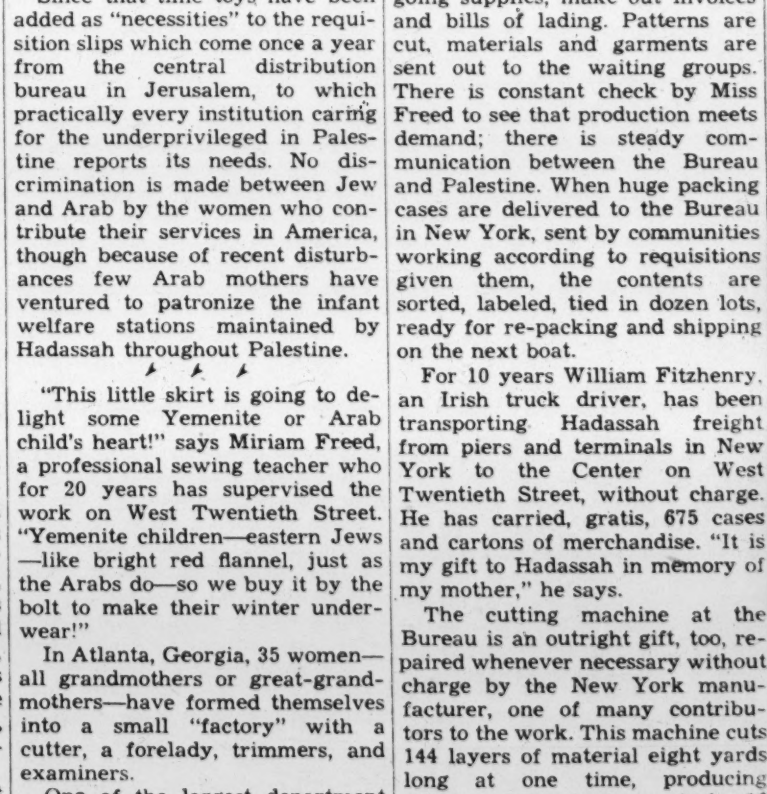
"We found ways of getting our supplies to Palestine when it was forbidden to write in anything but Arabic and German during the last war!" Mrs. Fromenson replies. "Guns were thundering over Europe and bombs were falling on cities when we began our work 25 years ago. All the inhabitants of Palestine who weren't Ottoman subjects were herded in concentration camps then. What the present war will bring, we can only guess; certainly the backwash of refugees from hate-torn Europe will heap new misery there. But, war or no war, we'll land our overalls and dresses and sheets and pillowcases in the Holy Land!"

Of these women who are working quietly, without rancor, without fanfare, for Arab and Jew alike, it might well be said today as it was said in the Bible of the woman of valor: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands."

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR

CENTRAL STOREROOM IN HAIFA

Some 25 to 35 Cases of Linens and Clothing Are Shipped to Palestine From New York Every Month, There to Be Distributed to 66 Institutions, Including Homes for the Aged, Immigrant Hostelries, and Orphanages. Left: A Member of One of the 1,000 Sewing Circles Which Include Young Girls and Great Grandmothers Who Sew and Knit Under the Auspices of the Palestine Supplies Bureau



WHEN PRACTICAL AND PLAY GIFTS ARRIVE

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WAMSUTTA MILLS, New Bedford, Mass.

. . How Shall America Trade?

(Continued from Page 2)

By FRED BRENCKMAN

mestic market and will be compelled to accept lower prices for the products involved. There will be more farm mortgage foreclosures, and there will be an increased number of farm owners who will be reduced to the tenant class, or driven into the ranks of the relief workers.

A Few Illustrations

As has been indicated, corn is one of the commodities upon which the United States has signified its willingness to reduce the tariff in an Argentine trade agreement. The United States produces 60 per cent of the world's corn. Corn is our largest crop; 93 million acres out of a total of 350 million acres under cultivation is devoted to corn. We have had three bumper crops in succession; hundreds of millions of bushels of surplus corn under Government loan is now sealed in the cribs of the Cornbelt. Does it seem reasonable under these conditions that we should reduce the present tariff of 25 cents per bushel on corn?

The Tariff Act contains a duty of 5½ cents per pound on casein, a product made of skim milk, which is used in coating paper and in the plastic arts. Statisticians of the dairy industry tell us that there is enough skim milk in the United States to make 22 times as much casein as we produce today. Millions of gallons of skim milk are poured down the sewers every year, because there is no profitable use to which it can be put. Nevertheless, the State Department has signified its willingness to reduce the duty on casein. Certainly, such a step could not fail to be detrimental to the dairy industry of the United States.

The present duty on turkeys is 10 cents per pound. Commercial hatchings of turkeys in the United States during 1939 were 52 per cent higher than for the previous year. Last year the domestic crop of turkeys was the largest on record, amounting to 32 million birds. During the recent holiday season, Texas growers were compelled to accept as low at 9 cents a pound for their turkeys, which is less than one third the cost of production. But in total disregard of the interests of American producers, the State Department proposed to lower the duty on turkeys in the Argentine agreement.

The people in the United States annually consume about 13 million bags of 100 pounds each of dried edible beans. We have a surplus of 3,500,000 bags on hand, which is the highest on record. The average price received by bean growers in the local markets throughout the country during the past two seasons was $2.58 per 100 pounds. There are plenty of people in the United States who would not be willing to place the beans in the bag and haul them to market at that figure. But while the growers of beans in New York, Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, California, and various other States are in great financial distress, the State Department planned to reduce the duty on beans.

The grape growers of California alone could easily produce all the grapes that the people of the United States care to eat. But the present duty of 25 cents per cubic foot of grapes, according to plans, was to be reduced.

Dumping Ground for World's Rags

In the trade agreement with Great Britain, we cut the duty on woollen rags from 18 to 9 cents a pound. The British agreement went into effect on Jan. 1, 1939. During the past year, imports of woollen rags amounted to 1,000 per cent more than during the previous year. In generalizing this concession to other nations, we made the United States the dumping ground for the world's rags. Since these rags can be reclaimed and used over and over again as an undisclosed substitute for virgin wool in the manufacture of clothing and fabrics, the question arises, "Shall the American people be clothed in European rags?" Certainly this situation calls for the enactment of the pending Wool Products Labeling Bill for the protection of American producers and consumers alike.

The illustrations which have been cited suffice to show the adverse effect that the reciprocal tariff program has upon American agriculture.

It goes without saying that the United States wants all the foreign trade that can be had under proper conditions, and it must be recognized that trade is a matter of give and take. We should take from other nations the products that we need and do not produce in the United States, rather than the products of which we already have a surplus.

The surplus problem has been the most troublesome with which American agriculture has been confronted since the close of the World War. In the effort to solve the surplus problem, Congress enacted the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Soil Conservation Act of 1936, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Under the guise of soil conservation, the Government has been making benefit payments of $500,000,000 a year to the farmers, and last year more than $200,000,000 was added to this sum in the way of parity payments.

It Does Not Make Sense

Manifestly it does not make sense to pay our farmers to reduce acreage and production, and then enter into trade agreements with other nations that result in flooding the American market with competitive, price-depressing agricultural imports. It stands to reason that our chronic surplus problem cannot be solved by importing foreign surpluses and dumping them on top of the American surplus.

Aside from this, it must be perfectly clear to all open-minded and unbiased persons that the Reciprocal Tariff Act is unconstitutional. The Constitution plainly sets forth that before treaties may become effective, they shall be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate. All the trade treaties we have thus far made under the Reciprocal Tariff Act have been subject to parliamentary ratification in the nations with which we dealt. Only in the United States, the greatest republic in the world, has this rule been set aside.

It should be agreed by all right-thinking people that as a nation we are not going to overcome the difficulties with which we are confronted by evading, nullifying, and violating the Constitution, but by living up to it.

The Goslings

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

The boy was in the middle of a dream—
And being seven, his dream was full of sun—
When the sounds awakened him, and he
Woke into an even brighter one.

From his high bed he saw into the kitchen,
His father was down kneeling by the door,
His mother was on her knees there, too, beside him,
They had the lamp down with them on the floor.

Their shadows were high up along the ceiling,
They seemed half strangers and a bigger size
Than ever the boy had seen them, and the lamplight
Was like a fire deep inside their eyes.

And there was something moving in between them,
Between their fiery hands in all that glow,
It made the sounds that woke him from his sleeping,
Like little sleigh bells ringing in the snow.

It was birds they had, he saw two wooly
Heads with eyes like blueberries on soft brown,
And they were friends with father and his mother
And climbed into their hands and nestled down.

The birds talked low to them, and they were happy,
Being up so late here in the night,
And not afraid at all because his parents
Held them, and because there was the light.

The boy wished he was out there with the goslings
And in the middle of the happiness,
It was too much to ask. He closed his eyelids.
The sun was out, he sprang up quick to dress.

. . Inquiry

(Continued from Page 3)

dent Garner and is high in the councils of the conservative Democrats. But until recently any effort to describe him in newspapers as anti-Roosevelt drew a violent protest.

As an orator he is effectively violent, sticking to generalities in his speeches, rarely venturing into the specific. He has no liking for the rough and tumble of debate, however. His homespun, folksy way of speaking is not affected.

Mr. Dies' future is not unthreatened. The Administration presumably will make a determined effort to eliminate, or at least curtail the power of, the committee on which his prestige is based. New Dealers are hopeful of better success than in previous efforts, pointing out that Democratic Congressmen will be uncomfortably aware that a vote for continuation is a vote for a committee considered responsible for many Republican state and Congressional victories in 1938.

In addition, Congressman Dies is not likely to be without opposition in his home district next year. Despite his protestations he has been labeled as an opponent of organized labor. At the same time the growing industrialization of the Gulf region has increased the weight of the labor-conscious vote in the Second District and lessened the importance of the predominantly agricultural "Piney Woods" section, where the Dies strength is greatest. Prospective opponents are heartened by the example of a "dark horse" in the 1938 primaries. He was a Washington economist, who made no campaign at all and who was practically unknown in the district. Yet he garnered 7,000 of the slightly more than 39,000 votes cast.

However, if the Dies Committee is given a new lease of life by Congress, it is well within the realm of probability that the next four years will see the gentleman from Texas become a leader of the hitherto voiceless middle class.

Imported Rights

Although Japan is the world's leading producer of commercial synthetic fibers, none of them were invented in Japan. Their industrialization in Japan was made possible through patent agreements with foreign interests and the importation of manufacturing equipment.

Minakari—Art of Enameling

Ancient literature bears testimony to the proficiency which the people of India attained in the industrial arts. Travelers in later times from Greece, Rome, and China marveled at the skill which the Indians displayed in their manufacturing industries.

Today the mechanical inventions of modern Europe and the change in thought and fashion under Western influences have told upon these industries. Many of them have vanished, and are past recall, while others have been preserved from imminent extinction only by the exertions of a handful of art lovers.

Some of the jeweled arts of India have survived to this day, however. Of these, perhaps the most important is minakari, or the art of enameling, as it has been known in India from very early times. This exquisite workmanship, so fine and so delicate, is the outcome of centuries of development. What remains now is the sum of an unending series of small improvements in work and method, added by one generation of craftsmen after another. Each worker, brought his fraction of beauty to the store laid up and bequeathed to him by those who had gone before. Each went through a long apprenticeship, during which he was made free of the results of an unbroken tradition of craftsmanship.

The colors employed in minakari vary, but everywhere rival the tints of the rainbow in purity and brilliance. They are laid on the gold with such taste that there is never a want of harmony; even when jewels are used they serve but to enhance the beauty of the enamel.

Some of the enameled works are done at Moradadad and Delhi, but those of Multan and Jaipur are probably the best. Here minakari is chiefly employed to decorate the back of jeweled ornaments of gold, a bright, translucent, red enamel being preferred. The work of Multan is especially noted for its dark and light blue color, the blue vitreous enamel being the most popular. The ornaments produced are lockets, earrings, bracelets, jewelry boxes, and necklaces. They are often set with precious stones.

The oldest example of Jaipur enamel is the staff on which Maharajah Man Singh leaned when he stood before the throne of the Emperor Akbar at the close of the sixteenth century. It is 52 inches in length, and is composed of 33 cylinders of gold arranged on a central core of strong copper, the whole being surmounted by a crutch of light-green jade set with gems. Each of the 32 upper cylinders is painted in enamel with figures of animals, landscapes, and flowers. The figures are boldly and carefully drawn by one who had evidently studied in the school of nature; the colors are wonderfully pure and brilliant, and the work is executed with more skill and evenness than anything we see at the present day.

W. A.

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. . How Shall America Trade?

(Continued from Page 2)

By HENRY F. GRADY

ucts both at home and abroad. Important branches of America's agriculture, producing such commodities as cotton, tobacco, fruits, pork, and rice, must continue to find outlets abroad for a comparatively large proportion of their production, or suffer the consequence of price-depressing surpluses.

Other Gains for Agriculture

The benefits of trade agreements to agriculture are not limited to improved access to foreign markets alone. The effect of the program on the total market outlet for farm products at home as well as abroad must also be borne in mind when appraising the results of trade agreements. Increased exports of industrial products mean increased industrial purchasing power among city workers in the United States for farm products.

The objective of the trade-agreements program is to promote the economic welfare of the entire nation through increased purchasing power and expansion of markets at home and abroad to the benefit of all branches of American agriculture, industry, and labor. To do this requires that every effort be exerted, without unduly impairing the interest of any well-established and sound domestic industry, to lower excessive barriers to international trade. Agriculture, dependent as it is, not only upon foreign markets but also upon the general prosperity of the nation, has as much, if not more, to gain from such a program of trade liberalization as any other major part of the nation's economic life. It is important to agriculture, therefore, that concessions be obtained for exports of industrial products as well as for agricultural products. The trade-agreements program has reopened export markets as a whole. For the two latest full agreement years, 1937-38, total exports of all products to trade-agreement countries averaged 61 per cent greater than in 1934-35 (substantially a pre-agreement period) while exports to nontrade-agreement countries showed an average increase of only 38 per cent.

* * *

While benefiting the farmer as a producer for markets both at home and abroad, the trade-agreements program also benefits him as a consumer. In effecting duty adjustments on commodities which he consumes, it makes such commodities available to him at lower costs. Excessive industrial tariffs have frequently been condemned by farmers as an unfair burden. While it is difficult to calculate statistically the exact cost of industrial tariffs to farmers, they are known to constitute an excessive hidden tax upon them. In practically every agreement concluded thus far, carefully considered adjustments have been made in the duties on products consumed directly by farmers.

The Bogey of Agricultural Imports

References made by some critics of the trade-agreements program to increases in so-called agricultural imports have been grossly misleading in their implications. In recent addresses, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture have clearly demonstrated the falsity of the claims that such imports injure American agriculture. Agricultural imports, as well as exports, have, of course, increased since the depression low of 1932. They rose from $668,000,000 in 1932 to $956,000,000 in 1938. However, from one half to two thirds of our so-called agricultural imports are rubber, coffee, silk, and other items which are not produced in the United States and upon which important domestic industries depend. The increase in such imports results from increased activity in manufacturing and a growing demand for raw materials. Critics of the trade-agreements program have thus far failed to acknowledge the true nature of these so-called agricultural imports. When they are analyzed in their proper perspective and true proportion, it becomes clear that farmers are not injured by them.

The important facts with regard to our import concessions are that duties have been adjusted on more that 20 per cent of our nonagricultural imports, while in the case of agricultural imports tariff adjustments have been made on about 14 per cent of such imports, according to trade returns in 1937, a year in which so-called agricultural imports were relatively high because of industrial recovery in that year and because of the cumulative effects of the droughts in 1934 and 1936. Where necessary, these tariff adjustments on agricultural products have been carefully safeguarded, so as to protect domestic producers.

Farmers, Trade, and Peace

In a world which has been tending toward extreme nationalism, trade barriers are one form of armament, and must ultimately be reduced, if peace is to be restored on an enduring basis. Some have suggested that the trade-agreements program is "selling the farmer down the river" as the price for peace. This phrase is just as meaningless and misleading as the phrase, "The American market for the American farmer." As the Secretary of Agriculture pointed out in his recent address at St. Paul, Minnesota: "We hear a lot about 'the American market for the American farmer.' This is a catch phrase which sounds good. Sure, we are for the American market for the American farmer if it doesn't mean cheating the farmer out of his foreign market. . . . Sure, we are for the American market for the American farmer, provided it doesn't mean such worldwide upset as to produce 15-cent corn and $3 hogs. The fact is the American farmer has the American market."

* * *

Only under conditions of peace can world trade grow and prosper with enduring benefits. The position of agriculture in our domestic economy depends on its being able to count on stable and lasting export outlets for its surpluses. Unless we can look forward to a peace based upon an economically sound international trade system, the outlook for the American farmer is then indeed a sorry one.

During the past decade of economic (and finally military) warfare, the one bright spot, the one realistic effort to check economic aggression and turn the world to the highways of economic and commercial peace has been the trade-agreements program. That it did not succeed in averting the disaster of war was due to the strength of the forces of conflict and struggle which had already gained headway. But, when these forces have spent themselves at war, the necessity for a program of commercial peace and co-operation will be an absolute condition of peace. A structure into which peaceful world trade can be fitted will be a matter of urgent necessity on the signing of an armistice.

If the American people should repudiate and turn their backs on this trade-agreements program now, what is there to put in its place? Shall we destroy that structure now in the face of present need and in the anticipation of this future necessity? And if we destroy it, who can set it up? We are neutral and our neutrality will keep our trade more nearly normal than that of any other important country. We can continue, as we have been doing for the past six years, to offer the world the method and the leadership for the rehabilitation of an international trade structure based on mutuality of interest and peaceful commercial intercourse without which every other effort for a secure, prosperous world will be in vain. Will the patriotic American people permit shortsightedness and special pressure groups to destroy the possibility of that full prosperity which we have enjoyed only when we have had full foreign trade opportunities? Will enlightened American citizens permit narrow-minded and special-group interests to deprive us of the greatest chance for a real contribution to world peace and prosperity which this country has perhaps ever had?

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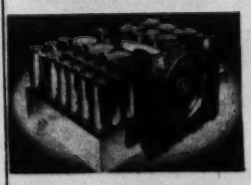
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Over the Editor's Desk

Since the opening of Congress the political prophets have proved sound who predicted that the United States trade agreements would be one of the most debated subjects at this session. These agreements, which expire in June, should be renewed, according to President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull, as a means of benefiting America as a whole and as a way to achieve better international feeling. This is the view elaborated by Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, in his article in this issue of the Magazine Section. Opposed to this consideration of the subject as a whole is the presentation in the companion article by Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange. Mr. Brenckman specifically objects to the proposals to lower tariffs on certain items already being produced as surplus crops by American farmers. The reconciling of these two points of view—the good of the whole with the good of the parts—is the task that faces those in favor of renewing the trade agreements.

In view of the sweeping implications contained in the recent Dies Committee report on un-American activities, special interest attaches to the profile of Congressman Martin in this issue, written by Edward B. Talty. He is Washington correspondent of the Beaumont, Texas, Enterprise, and comes from Mr. Dies's home district.

The increase in trucking over the main highways of the United States has become noticeable in many quarters. So far as the general public is concerned, there are questions of transportation costs and competition which are not the chief subject of Harlan Trott's article in this number. Rather he is concerned with the high type of driver that this motorized freight and express service has developed, and to gain a composite closeup of such a driver he recently rolled the road from Boston to Chicago. Embodied in his article are high spots of the trip, and its introduction to a new clan.

Sarah Shields has had book publishing connections and has acquired so much first-hand information about women writers of note that she is able to deliver lectures that contain the answer to the question that is on the tongue of every listener: "How do they do it?" For these women writers are able to keep two careers going at the same time, not by juggling prowess, but by their ability to budget their time.

The new interest of the United States Government in murals for public buildings is fast giving to the larger cities throughout the country a series of art galleries for everybody. Citizens naturally feel free to discuss art that they have paid for in taxation. Some of the comment has proved to be of pointed helpfulness, as Mary Hornaday of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor explains.

Peter Lyne, of the Monitor's European Bureau in London, has opportunity to see the workings of the evacuation scheme and its results. Despite unsatisfactory incidental elements that have developed through the separation of some of the children from their parents and the difficult part the youngsters have in adjusting themselves to new things to eat and new ways of living, the evacuation results have contained many aspects encouraging to social workers in and out of the Government who are determined that no ground shall be lost during the present national emergency.

A world in itself is that of shell fish, as is explained in this issue by Albert Field Gilmore of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

This week's cover is a reproduction of a painting made in Bermuda by Helen Damrosch Tee-Van on an expedition under the direction of William Beebe.

In the Dec. 30 issue the captions on two pictures on pages 8-9 became transposed. The Northville plant was identified wrongly as the Dundee factory, and vise versa.

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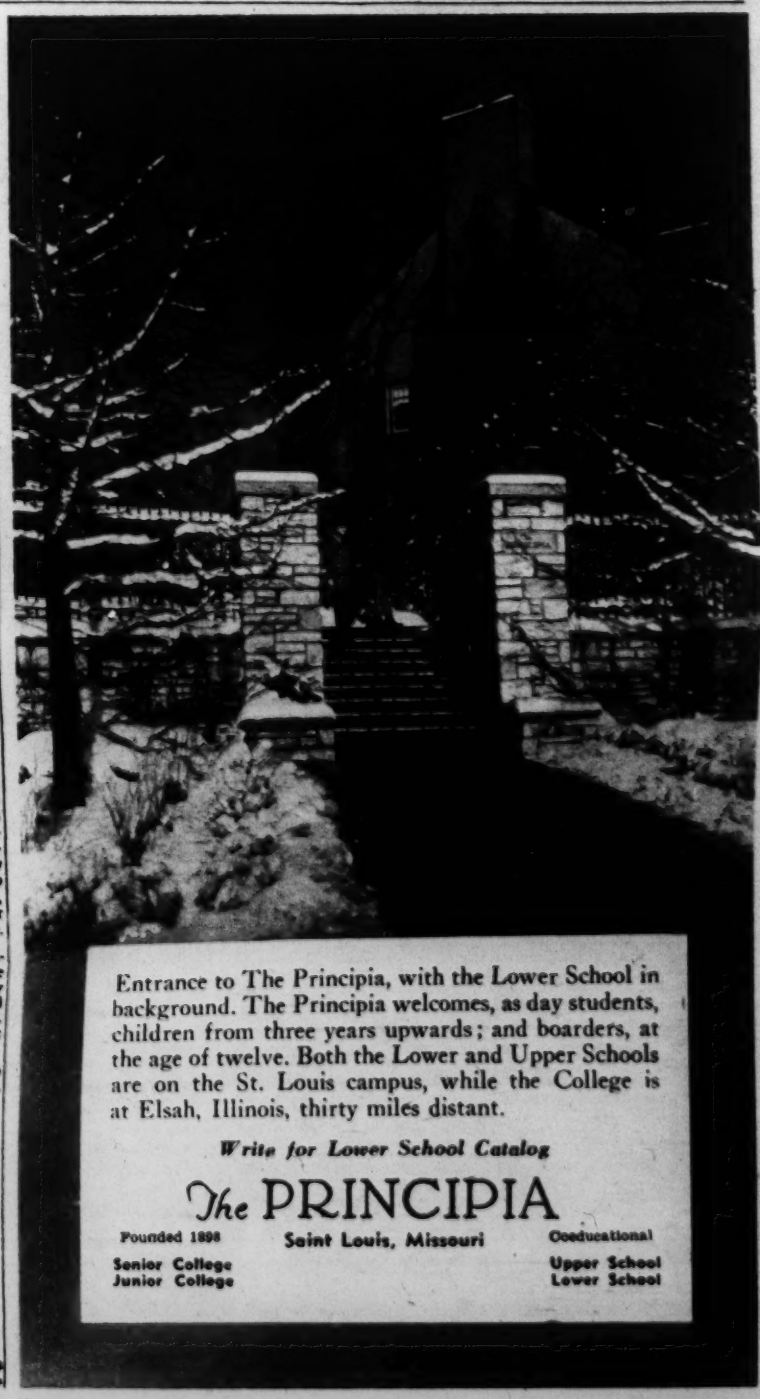
Entrance to The Principia, with the Lower School in background. The Principia welcomes, as day students, children from three years upwards; and boarders, at the age of twelve. Both the Lower and Upper Schools are on the St. Louis campus, while the College is at Elsah, Illinois, thirty miles distant.
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